

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America*

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Pan-American Ministers in Washington Decry Attack	A	1
SELA on EEC Sanctions Against Argentina	A	1
Caribbean Newsmen End Conference in St Georges [Havana]	A	1

ARGENTINA

Communiques on Military Situation in Islands	B	1
Communique 27	B	1
Communique 28	B	1
Communique 29	B	1
Communique 30	B	1
Communique 31	B	2
Communique 32	B	2
Costa Mendez Condemns UK Attack on South Georgia	B	2
Negotiations Still Open	B	3
Military Displeased at Statements on Weaknesses	B	3
Galtieri Expects American Nations' Solidarity	B	3
Interior Minister Denies Country's Tilt to USSR	B	4
'Nonaligned' Body Backs Argentina on Falklands	B	5
Galtieri Questioned on Islands' Administration	B	6
Forces Now May Adopt 'Offensive Strategy'	B	6
Information on Falklands Put Under Military Control	B	7
Civilians Said Not Hurt on South Georgia	B	7
Labor Organization Wants UK Firms Seized	B	7
'Liberty' Speaks as Spirit of Argentina	B	8
Preventive Imprisonment Ordered for UK Newsmen	B	11
Census of British Citizens	B	12
Colombian Journalist Released	B	12
Economy Minister on Consequences of Situation	B	12

BOLIVIA

General Torrelío Assures Argentina of Solidarity	C	1
Alvarez Confirms Solidarity With Argentina	C	1
Generals Padilla, Terrazas Go Underground	C	1

BRAZIL

Foreign Ministry Misjudged Date of UK Attack	D	1
Saraiva Not to Support Sanctions Against UK	D	1
[O GLOBO 22 Apr]		
EMBRAER Sells Argentina Maritime Patrol Planes	D	2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 24 Apr]		
Ministry 'Not Aware' of Army Alert	D	2
Commercial Flight Intercepted by British Fighter	D	2
UK Pressure Prior to Washington Meeting Scored	D	3
Saraiva Discusses Falklands Conflict 24 Apr	D	4
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Apr]		
Planning Minister Contracts Loans in Europe	D	5

CHILE

Navy Unconcerned Over Anglo-Argentine Conflict	E 1
Rejas Terms Pope's Meeting 'Very Important'	E 1

COLOMBIA

Incident Reported on Border With Venezuela	F 1
Authorities Name Captured M-19 Guerrillas	F 1
M-19 Communique Claims Infiltration of University	F 1
University 'Anarchy'	F 2
Civilian, Military Authorities Discuss Caqueta	F 2
10 Guerrilla Suspects Captured in Medellin	F 3
Clashes in Mocoa	F 3
Labor Leaders Believed Killed by Antikidnappers	F 3

PERU

President Belaunde Reasserts Appeal for Truce	J 1
Armed Forces Ready for Action, Says Minister	J 1
State of Emergency Extended in Provinces	J 1

URUGUAY

Navy Reportedly Guarding River Plate Entrances	K 1
[LA PRENSA 24 Apr]	
Hospital Ready to Receive British Wounded	K 1
Valdes Otero OAS Address on Malvinas Reviewed	K 1
Communique Reasserts No War Preparation	K 2
More British Citizens Arrive in Montevideo 24 Apr	K 2

VENEZUELA

Air Force on Alert, Ports to Boycott UK Ships	L 1
Caracas To Be Venue of OPEC Meetings 16, 18 May	L 1

MEXICO

Falklands Position Outlined to Soviet Delegation	M 1
Lopez Portillo Meets Aliyev	M 1
Aliyev, Aleksandrov Comments	M 2
Foreign Relations Secretary on Current Issues	M 2
More Casteneda Remarks	M 3
Deputy Reports on Progress of CIA Hearings	M 4
Oteyza Announces Reduction in Oil Production	M 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Pastora Claims To Speak for Nicaraguans	P 1
Pastora Taking Strict Security Precautions	P 2

EL SALVADOR

D'Aubuisson Gives Speech at Constituent Assembly	P 2
Holds News Conference	P 3
Church Concerned With Rightwing Hold on Assembly	P 6
Citizens Comment on 'Putsch' Against Assembly	P 6
[EL MUNDO 23 Apr]	
DIARIO LATINO Views U.S. 'Political Meddling' [23 Apr]	P 6
Guerrillas Destroy Bridge; Traffic Disrupted	P 7
Cities Reportedly Under Terrorist Pressure	P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 24 Apr]	

GUATEMALA

Junta Member Urges Pastora To Fight Elsewhere	P 8
Army Discovers Evidence of Electoral Fraud	P 8
Army Reports 40 Subversives Killed in Clashes	P 8
[PRENSA LIBRE 17 Apr]	
Rebel Group Claims Military Offensive Imminent	P 9

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica To Meet With D'Escoto in Managua	P 9
Commandos Demand Expulsion of U.S. Advisers	P 10

NICARAGUA

Government Wants 'Highest Level' U.S. Talks	P 11
Ramirez Urges Talks	P 11
Ambassador Will Return to Tegucigalpa	P 11
BARRICADA Sees Gains From Talks With Honduras	P 12
D'Escoto Supports Argentina on Falklands Issue	P 12
Borge Refutes Rumors of Being Wounded in Attack	P 13
Borge Interview	P 13

PAN-AMERICAN MINISTERS IN WASHINGTON DECRY ATTACK

PY251717 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1601 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The report on the British attack on the South Georgia Island, over which Argentina has sovereignty, provoked astonishment and indignation among high-ranking Latin American officials who are here now.

Many Latin American foreign ministers are beginning to arrive here today to meet tomorrow to listen to the Argentine position and to its reasons for requesting an urgent application of the inter-American defense treaty due to the British aggression on its territory. Upon learning about the British attack on Argentine territory, the high-ranking officials first expressed surprise, then indignation. The truth is that this attack took place at a time when negotiations are still underway, when Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez is here and will reportedly meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig within the framework of these negotiations. Great Britain has become an aggressor country and will be treated accordingly, not only by Argentina, but by Latin America at large, a Latin American diplomat said.

SELA ON EEC SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

PA241749 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2219 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 23 Apr (EFE) -- SELA Permanent Secretary Carlos Alzamora said today that the developed countries' economic sanctions against Argentina should lead to an intensification of fruitful trade among Latin American nations.

According to Alzamora, "Latin America must take advantage of the economic blockade that the EEC has imposed on Argentina, which has deserved the rejection of all regional political and economic organizations, to expand and give new dynamism to interregional trade."

He stressed that this trade should be intensified in the food area, "where the subsidized production of those EEC countries has distorted our traditional domestic flow, harming our agricultural sector." According to him, the industrial sector has suffered as a result of the excessive imports from the European nations, which today have formed a bloc against Argentina. SELA's proposal will soon be discussed at a meeting of its Latin American Council so that the necessary measures can be adopted. Finally the SELA official stressed that the sanctions against Argentina represent "the most serious economic threat the Latin American community has ever confronted."

CARIBBEAN NEWSMEN END CONFERENCE IN ST GEORGES

PA221350 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The first Caribbean newsmen's conference ended on Monday in St Georges, capital of Grenada. A final declaration was approved stressing that it is the duty and responsibility of the journalist to give information that will contribute to the aspirations of the peoples of the area. The document condemns the Ocean Venture 82 maneuvers in the Caribbean planned by the U.S. Government. It also states that Reagan's plan for that area is an insult to the integrity, dignity and national sovereignty of the peoples of the Caribbean. The declaration also stresses the importance of democratization of the mass media and praises the work of the governments of Cuba and Grenada. The document adds that only through this democratization process can the destabilizing activity -- propaganda against Grenada, Cuba, Suriname, Nicaragua and the just cause of the Salvadoran patriots -- be faced successfully. The delegates, representing more than 20 countries at this first Caribbean newsmen's conference, approved a document in support of a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict and asked for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from that Central American country.

COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY SITUATION IN ISLANDS

Communique 27

PY251459 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The military junta has issued communique No 27, which states:

The Argentine people are hereby informed that early this morning two British helicopters machinegunned Grytviken port on South Georgia Island and that they were repelled by Argentine troops in the area. It is stated that the action taken by the British naval units constitutes a flagrant violation of UN Security Council Resolution 502 and places the United Kingdom in the position of an aggressor country.

Communique 28

PY251656 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1648 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The military junta has issued communique No 28, which states:

The military junta reports to the Argentine people that an Argentine submarine was attacked early this morning while it was unloading supplies, medicine and correspondence for the troops stationed on South Georgia Island and about 30 workers who are on the island to dismantle the fishing factory that was purchased by an Argentine firm.

It is noted that a submarine on the surface lacks defensive and attack potential. Therefore the British attack constitutes a clear violation of UN Security Council Resolution 502 and Article 3 of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty resolution, which is a decisive cause to enforce continental defense alternatives provided for in the treaty.

Communique 29

PY251844 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1837 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The military junta issued communique No 29 this afternoon, which reads as follows:

The military junta informs the Argentine people that military actions, which started this morning with the attack against Argentine troops stationed on South Georgia Island and the submarine that was anchored in the area to deliver supplies, is continuing. Argentine personnel have been resisting the intense gunfire by the British naval units and the machine-gun fire from the air by the attackers, and are showing the highest morale and fighting ability, which is making the operation launched by the attackers very difficult.

The British aggression, which is already viewed internationally as a flagrant violation of UN Security Council Resolution 502, will not undermine the high morale of the personnel who are defending the islands painstakingly recovered by our forces. Thus the people can rest assured that the situation continues to be favorable for our country, both in the military and diplomatic aspects.

Communique 30

PY252243 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The military junta informs that a report was received from Grytviken giving further details on the offensive action carried out this morning by British units in the South Georgia Island. The report indicates that for more than 4 hours the defense group faced an intensive bombardment by the destroyer Exeter, in addition to incursions by armed helicopters that machinegunned the defense positions.

After a short tactical withdrawal, the Exeter positioned itself near Port Leith, with the support of the remaining units which make up the task force (a tanker, a troop transport and a logistics ship), presumably awaiting conditions appropriate for a new attack on the Argentine position.

Communique 31

PY252252 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2239 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The military junta informs that the latest report on the events in Port Leith, northeast of Grytviken, indicates that the small naval group deployed there has decided to resist until its defense capacity is exhausted. The commander of the group, in his latest message, reported that he had destroyed the codes and will do the same with their radio equipment before facing the final battle.

Communique 32

PY260421 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0356 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (TELAM) -- The military junta reports to the people of the Argentine nation that due to tactical reasons, the communications with the naval forces defending South Georgia Island have been cut.

The apparent initial victory of the British forces was due to the large numerical superiority of its troops, but this does not mean that they are exercising unrestricted control over the islands. Our forces have withdrawn from their initial positions and are continuing to fight in interior of the island with an unyielding combat spirit based on the moral superiority of those who are defending the territory of the fatherland.

Independent of the final result of this hard struggle, the basic objectives fixed by the military junta in relation to the recovery of the islands will be maintained, which is clearly that sovereignty will not be negotiated and that national dignity under no circumstance will be violated.

COSTA MENDEZ CONDEMNS UK ATTACK ON SOUTH GEORGIA

PY251928 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1903 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- Shortly before attending a working lunch at the Argentine Embassy here, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said the attack by the Royal Navy on South Georgia "will have serious consequences for world peace." Costa Mendez was informed of the military situation in the South Atlantic shortly before meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, with whom he will discuss the serious situation caused by the British military aggression.

Diplomatic sources trust that the OAS meeting called to implement the mechanisms established under the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) will resolve the military crisis, first place because it would support a draft document distributed by the Argentine delegation which would deter [ataria] the British military intentions, and second because it is now taken for granted that Argentina has already secured the necessary votes to apply the TIAR. Furthermore, an official convocation of the UN Security Council is expected in the wake of the Argentine denunciation of the British aggression.

Negotiations Still Open

PY251711 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1654 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez expressed surprise today over the British attack on South Georgia. However, he said he believes this does not mean that diplomatic options to solve the crisis are closed.

Costa Mendez arrives here a little after noon today to attend the OAS foreign ministers conference that was convened at the request of Argentina to study the enforcement of measures provided for in the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) in view of the situation in the South Atlantic.

Talking to journalists at Washington National Airport, Costa Mendez said: "I am here to meet with my OAS colleagues, which is scheduled for tomorrow. I want to express my surprise over the attack that was carried out today."

Asked whether he believed this attack annulled all possibilities of achieving a solution through negotiations, the foreign minister noted that diplomatic options have not been closed. Costa Mendez refused to make further statements on his departure from the airport for the Argentine Embassy, which is three blocks from the hotel where he will reside during his stay in Washington.

MILITARY DISPLEASED AT STATEMENTS ON WEAKNESS

PY260339 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1515 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (NA) -- Official reports on alleged internal differences which may be impairing the soundness of President Galtieri's government have provoked an obvious uneasiness in the highest armed forces circles. The reports, which have a similar text, have been released by the U.S. and British Governments.

The displeasures of Argentina's high commands became obvious in the last few days. The morning newspaper LA NACION today reported that insinuations were made over the possible lack of "soundness" of the Argentine Government during the recent visit by British Foreign Minister Francis Pym to United States. U.S. and UK officials have reportedly expressed "concern" over the capacity of the team headed by Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri to negotiate agreements which may be acceptable to the military sectors allegedly opposed to making concessions.

According to LA NACION, which usually reflects the armed forces' position, the higher commands are trying to establish whether the pressure exercised by Alexander Haig during his last stay in Buenos Aires was a tactical stage of whether it reflected a deep conviction of the U.S. Government. According to LA NACION, the answer to this question will have considerable importance for the definition of fundamental aspects of Argentina's future international relations. In this regard, it has been learned that during the meeting held by the generals a few days ago, Galtieri crudely set forth the difficult position toward which Argentina has been led by the attitude adopted by a number of Western countries.

GALTIERI EXPECTS AMERICAN NATIONS' SOLIDARITY

PY2600131 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Comodoro Rivadavia, 23 Apr (TELAM) -- President Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri ruled out here today the chance that the British would easily recover the Malvinas Islands.

Asked about his opinion on Margaret Thatcher's allegation that his presence in the Malvinas brought no changes to the situation concerning sovereignty, he said: "With the highest respect and regard in which I hold Mrs Thatcher, I believe her statements suit British interests. It is a natural position for her."

When a British journalist asked him whether we are closer to war than we were while U.S. Secretary of State Haig was in Argentina, Galtieri said the assistance rendered by Mr Haig is a clear expression of the good will of many nations of the world conveyed through the U.S. Government.

When he was asked whether he considered that the negotiations conducted by Haig were partial to Britain, he reiterated his confidence in the equilibrium of the U.S. Government in the search for a solution to this dispute.

A Brazilian journalist asked him about his expectations from the OAS vote scheduled for next Monday to decide on the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), he replied: "I undoubtedly expect American solidarity." When the same journalist asked him for a message for his South American military counterparts, that is, the high-ranking chiefs of the armed forces of the other countries, Galtieri said: "I would tell you that I expect solidarity from my colleagues and friends. The Argentine Army has relations, which in some cases are bilateral, and which are even of a personal nature, not just limited to the commander in chief but also involving different ranks in our armies."

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES COUNTRY'S TILT TO USSR

PY232009 Buenos Aires International Service in English 23 Apr 82

[Text] Argentine Interior Minister Oscar Saint Jean yesterday gave a press interview, and in view of the importance and clarity of his concepts, RAE -- Radiodifusion Argentina al Exterior -- the overseas service of the Argentine national radio -- recorded the conversation for its listeners.

The first question was: We know, General Saint Jean, that the president of Argentina traveled to the Malvinas, and we'd like to know the importance you attribute to this event under the present circumstances.

To which General Saint Jean replied: [all answers recorded in Spanish, with English translation] In this case it is important that these contacts be established, because it is necessary for the soldiers to become fully conscious of the commanders' firm decisions, and that these decisions will be firmly maintained, while it is equally important for the commander in chief to get the right impression of the decided spirit of our soldiers, in spite of the fact that conditions might become serious and committed, but obviously they have the full support of all the people of Argentina in this emergency, and, as President Galtieri said on board his plane, the Argentine flag will continue to fly over the Malvinas, and should such a thing not occur, it would be because there is not a single Argentine left alive on the island.

Many people are worried about the assistance Argentina may be getting from Russia, Mr Minister. What can you tell us to clarify our country's position in this respect, was the next question put to General Saint Jean.

General Saint Jean said: I think that the people should not make a mistake. Argentina's position is perfectly clear-cut, defined and decided. Its way of life and general living conditions, and fundamentally its Spanish-American background, show that it does not want to live in isolation. We are the people of Spanish-American origin. That's to say, the natives and the Spaniards are the fathers of our race, and of the present-day Argentina.

Together with this origin, we have received contributions from all the other European immigrants who came to the country. Consequently we are definitely of Western origin, and these things cannot be changed merely because, of certain interests that are at stake. We shall not budge from where we are. And I repeat that this question of our Spanish-American origin is by no means isolationist. On the contrary, it is an evidence of Spanish-Americanism, which tends to be Latin-Americanism; that is to say, an integral Americanism, and as a result we shall project an image of a perfectly integrated country to the whole world, and especially to our world, which has a special characteristic. It is a world that wants to live in freedom. We will not by any means adopt an ideological position due to a certain type of requirement which, furthermore, we have neither sought nor asked for.

If any offers have been made and they are spontaneous, we do not know if they are in keeping with certain circumstances or any given interests. But I believe that those who think that Argentina is about to jump the fence in answer to certain interests, let us say that they are very much mistaken. I believe that Argentina is going to prefer a heroic decision, even though it has to battle alone, before changing its style of life and its firm belief to defend what it knows is its own by established rights.

Interior Minister Saint Jean was then asked how he analyzed the episode of the Malvinas in view of our country's political situation.

Saint Jean said: I was telling the leaders of political parties with whom I met recently that this national unity acquired through this episode of the Malvinas would make it possible for us to take future action under better conditions, because a number of difficulties have been overcome which previously prevented us from holding talks with the leaders of the various political parties. "Obviously there were some circumstances that created barriers of different kinds, and we had difficulties in communicating with one another. At the present moment I can phone them and they can speak to me at any time. And when I refer to myself, it's because I represent the government in all political matters, but communications can also be established at any time with any other members of the present Argentine Government.

The minister of the interior was finally asked for his opinion on the Argentine people.

He replied: I want to say simply that the people of Argentina have already clearly expressed their opinion on the Malvinas conflict. I have been able to talk to some foreign journalists, and they have all been impressed by the unity existing among all Argentines regarding the Malvinas, as well as the national spirit, and the importance attributed to the matter.

So this is one of the fundamental subjects that have greatly impressed them, and I think that the Malvinas cannot have the same importance for England, because in our case they are our legitimate possession, while for them they merely represent a territory they seized illegally and from which they obtained little benefit. Therefore the English have not been well informed on the situation, and it is precisely this lack of knowledge on the real state of affairs that may have induced them to follow a mistaken policy in that respect.

'NONALIGNED' BODY BACKS ARGENTINA ON FALKLANDS

PY232055 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The Bureau of Coordination of Nonaligned Countries reiterated its support for what they called "the just claim of the Argentine Republic over the Malvinas Islands," and they asked Britain to restore Argentine sovereignty over the islands.

The bureau's declaration is tantamount to a declaration of the group, which has nearly 100 members and pulls considerable weight in the United Nations.

Regarding the problem of sovereignty, it was resolved to reiterate paragraph 87 of the Lima conference held in August 1975, to the effect that the nonaligned countries, without detriment to the validity of the principle of self-determination as a general principle for other territories, in the particular and special case of the Malvinas Islands firmly supports the just claim of the Argentine Republic and urged the United Kingdom to continue actively the negotiations recommended by the United Nations to restore Argentine sovereignty over the aforementioned territories, thus putting an end to an illegal situation.

GALTIERI QUESTIONED ON ISLANDS' ADMINISTRATION

PY232313 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego -- The president, Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, in his capacity as army commander in chief, paid a visit to Rio Grande, from where we are filing this report through the facilities of LRA-24 Radio Nacional Rio Grande. At 1110 President Galtieri returned to the local airport, where he granted a brief press conference to the numerous journalists who were gathered there:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, what impression do you bring from the Malvinas?

[Answer] I am satisfied with the spirit of the men of the three armed services who are supporting our present and future hopes in our Malvinas Islands. Their morale is just as high as can be expected of all Argentines today.

[Question] Mr President, taking the risk of annoying you with our insistence, and hoping you can excuse us for it, we ask you to give us an emphatic answer: Reports which perhaps originate abroad say Argentina might share the government of, and even allow two flags over, the Malvinas. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Look, no compromise can be made on the question of sovereignty, but only for the sake of the question of transition, in consideration of the natural interests of the current inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, those of British and native origin. Argentina has the willingness to talk and seek closer views and agreements so as to guarantee the lifestyle, mores and culture of the population throughout our islands who have been brought up under a given system. [end recording]

FORCES NOW MAY ADOPT 'OFFENSIVE STRATEGY'

PY260530 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (AFP) -- A high-ranking naval source admitted tonight that a total modification of the operational strategy of the Argentine armed forces is quite possible. Its purpose had been defensive until the British attack on South Georgia Sunday morning.

The Argentine naval source also admitted that, as the British forces have become the aggressor, a review of Argentina's strategic positions now appears unavoidable, and could presumably become offensive on all fronts.

The naval source's revelation coincided with remarks made today in Comodoro Rivadavia, the operational center of the forces stationed in the south of the country on the Atlantic coast, by Col Esteban Solis in the daily press conference there.

The V Corps spokesman said that after the attack on the Georgias all of us are at war, total war. Before that the nation was in arms, but it is now a total war. The officer denied reports from London that mention the landing of a British commando group on the Georgias on 22 April, and he stated that the answer to the British attack will be ordered by the Military Committee, force will be used, that is, if force is not already being used, he stated on Sunday evening.

He termed the British action aggression, recalling Article 3 of UN Resolution 3314, which states that independently from the existence or nonexistence of a state of war, the blockading of ports and coasts can be considered an act of aggression.

The military spokesman made it clear there is only one theater of operations, that of the South Atlantic, and it includes the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Island, but he admitted the possibility of creating another theater, which would be centered around this city, 1,300 km south of Buenos Aires.

It has also been learned that in the Malvinas a council of neighbors (kelpers) have asked the Argentine military authorities for guarantees to prevent possible indecent actions by this country's soldiers, who are based in the capital city, Puerto Argentino (formerly Port Stanley). The Malvinas residents fear that the troops will get drunk and commit acts harmful to the women who live in the city, but a military source answered that this is not the custom of Argentine soldiers.

The southern cities have been put on a yellow alert. According to military sources, there are approximately 30,000 soldiers in Santa Cruz Province. There is also an intense movement of troops from the north of the country, especially of cavalry units to replace the infantry units that have been sent to the border with Chile. In the main southern ports -- San Julian, Deseado and Rio Gallegos -- the movement of troops has escalated in recent days.

Special preventative measures for the control and security of the public services enterprises were adopted early Sunday morning, while alternatives for the quick evacuation of the population were being programed. Local press agencies indicate that the inhabitants of coastal cities have begun to head west, escaping from a possible war on the continent.

INFORMATION ON FALKLANDS PUT UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

PY251539 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1526 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry reported today at noon that all information concerning the conflict over the southern archipelagos will be issued exclusively through the Military Committee. Previous reports that noted that all reports would be issued through the Military Committee and the Public Information Secretariat is thus rectified.

CIVILIANS SAID NOT HURT ON SOUTH GEORGIA

PY261024 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires -- A spokesman of the South Georgias Company has reported officially that the 39 civilians who are in South Georgia under contract to a private company were not hurt during the British attack. He added that they are all in good condition despite the attack by British ships and helicopters.

LABOR ORGANIZATION WANTS UK FIRMS SEIZED

PY261029 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires -- The Argentine General Labor Confederation today requested the takeover of all British enterprises based in Argentina as an answer to the British attack on South Georgia. The leading labor group requested the takeover of all British enterprises based in Argentina as an answer to the cowardly aggression by Great Britain.

'LIBERTY' SPEAKS AS SPIRIT OF ARGENTINA

LD231200 [Tentative] (Clandestine) Radio Liberty in English 0000 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] [Female voice] Hello, I am Liberty and talking to you from the heart of the Malvinas, Sandwich and South Georgian Islands. I am a voice, a spirit, a country. I am who can proudly say today: the world listens when Argentina speaks.

How are you, Mr Donovan? Honestly, I'm very happy to know that you can hear me in Canada. I want to recall the tradition of your Canadian newspaper, the Winnipeg FREE PRESS, that always welcomes the new year in 65 different languages. Today, although we are only in the 22d day of April, I think Argentina deserves to celebrate the end of 150 years of colonialism in the South Atlantic. [Word indistinct] Mr Donovan, it's nice welcoming the new year.

I think it's a good moment for me to mention some of the comments that Dr Manuel Lopez, a lawyer and leader of the Mexican-American national organization, said only a few hours ago. This organization, by the way, has branches in San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, Chicago, Albuquerque and New York. Anyway, this lawyer, Dr Lopez, said among other things -- I quote: I think the English economy is at rock bottom, and it has obliged the British to send an expeditionary force to attack a Latin American country. For Mexico, this is a very sore point. One gets the impression that the English are by far more interested in the petroleum and minerals that might be found in the area than in the inhabitants themselves. He also said: We want to cooperate with Argentina. We have a friendly feeling towards Buenos Aires because of our Hispanic bonds and because Argentina is fighting for moral principles. We must not forget, he added, that the English have ignored Argentina's diplomatic claims for decades and that the inhabitants of those islands, the Malvinenses, received very little help from London and plenty, on the other hand, from the government of Buenos Aires.

I don't know whether you know, Mr Donovan, that 1,813 people live on our Malvinas Islands. Eighteen thirteen, one eight one three -- the number almost coincides with the year in which we started reclaiming them. But this is probably only a coincidence. Curious though, wouldn't you say? Nine hundred and ninety-two men and 821 women live on the islands. Oh; [laughs] I'm sorry -- 822. I was excluding myself, only out of modesty, actually. Of the 1,813 islanders, five are like myself, Mr Donovan, Canadian. Imagine how pleasing it is for me to be able to join you geographically together and make you listen from one end of the globe to the other of this (?generous) America.

And how are you, my dear Dinah? I'm your friend Liberty. I know your boy. His name is James, and he is probably listening to me while en voyage. There is James, sailing across the seas of the world. And there are you, listening to me and probably asking yourself, feeling a little jealous. How is it that I know your James? Let me tell you, my dear Dinah. [Sentence indistinct] (?Suddenly) we have become known to the whole world. Yes, you've heard before about all the wonderful things that are happening to us. Since 1806 and 1807, we have not lived in a situation with so much intensity as we are living in now.

Chroniclers tell us that in those far-gone years the forces of Gen William Carr Beresford took over the city of Buenos Aires, capital of the Viceroyship of the River Plate. The Spanish viceroy, the Marquis of (Sovremonte), was incapable of repelling the invader.

This caused his downfall, of course, and the townspeople named Navy Captain Santiago (de Liniers) in his place. Beresford governed from June to August 1806, until he was defeated by the new viceroy. A year later, a second expedition commanded by Gen John (Shitelocke) had the same auspicious beginning, but once again (De Liniers) halted the British empire from extending its domains to the River Plate. Quite some time later, in 1810 to be precise, England imposed a blockade on Argentina. But after the middle of the past century it intervened peacefully in our country. Two invasions and two blockades did not in those days meet with success. So it should not surprise us that these persuasive tactics fail to succeed again today. Our province governor has said that we will not abandon our Malvinas, Sandwich or South Georgian Islands. So there we are, all waiting. (?Even) Liberty joins your son on board a warship.

By the way, we had a funny experience today. I'll tell you what the cable said, shall I? But let us first relax a little and listen to "The Scene" by Richard (Quatermass).
[music]

Now that we feel better, let me tell you about the cable. It said: A British frigate sailing towards the Malvinas -- that's where James is going -- unsuccessfully pursued a submarine for over 20 minutes which was apparently operating in waters surrounding Ascension Island in the middle of the Atlantic. After several sonar tests, the unidentified object was shown to be traveling at a speed of 15 knots, that is, around 25 km an hour. And it proved to be a harmless whale. [laughs] A whale, my dear Dinah. Yes, wasn't that funny, an ordinary whale which finally fled, frightened by the noise of a helicopter's propellers. Yes, if the whale in question, frightened, increased its speed to say (?80) knots, then it's very probable that we shall soon have her with us. But of course, her intentions will surely be different as she will not have wasted any fuel.

The trouble is, dear Dinah, my adorable James, that sonars on ships become very sensitive, even nervous, when there is a tense expectancy, when one is sailing towards the unknown. Therefore, it is important that I should be able to tell you things about our Malvinas.

The islands' economic activity is divided into two large sections, the most important of these is sheep breeding, and they are 620,000 head on the island. This activity, however, has been seriously affected by the drop in the price of wool on the international market. The second most important economic activity is tourism, which has also suffered a lot due to variations in the exchange market and the frequency of commercial flights between the islands and the continental mainland. Flights to the Malvinas are now transporting more materials than troops, the amount of the latter was established at 10,000 men, according to first-hand information. Naturally, they have not gone there as tourists. Perhaps James has. It would cost me nothing to welcome them there. (Chicadita Maramba): [music]

Oh, well, that was nice. Hello, Mr (Brennan), I'm Liberty. Sorry, I hope I haven't interrupted your reading. What is it? Huxley? [Words indistinct] which means the right or the reason. [laughs] Well, it depends on which way you look at it. What he actually is getting at is that THE ARGENTINES -- a very prestigious daily newspaper, reflecting our armed forces' viewpoint -- stated in yesterday's edition that we can assert that there is a certain tendency to dramatize the existing situation between England and Argentina. And although it is serious, it would seem that there were slow moves towards a peaceful solution being found, even though that solution may have to encounter alternatives that do not exclude the possibility of an armed incident. Quite so, Mr (Brennan). For several days now, faced with a blocking of negotiations and pressures which both governments are suffering on their internal fronts, the impression that predominates in diplomatic circles is that an armed incident might be necessary to unblock negotiations and accelerate a prompt solution. It is a fact also that military preparations continue here. At the airport in Comodoro Rivadavia, which is 1,500 km south of the Province of Buenos Aires (?and the seat) of the 9th Air Brigade's headquarters, an increase of activities was observed. Of course, if Mrs (Graham) should suddenly pop into the room to bring you sherry, we shall change the subject so as not to alarm her.

In fact, why not do it now? I think a little music won't harm anybody. Don't you think so? Okay, we'll just sit back and listen to "Father and Son" by Cat Stevens. [music]

Well, Mrs (Graham) does not bring the sherry, but the music was pleasant. [Words indistinct] and I realize that Mrs (Graham) is a worried mother. [Words indistinct] can understand her because I am a woman too and we know about these things. All this is a great shame, is it not, because after all it is not something we went looking for, is it, Mr (Graham)?

A cable from Washington with today's date on it says that the United States is the only responsible party of what might happen in the South Atlantic. It was confirmed by a Latin American diplomat, who commented on the press conference that President Ronald Reagan had just held. The diplomat was just as happy as we are, realizing that the Organization of American States only a few hours ago had presented in one solid bloc a petition for a meeting of representatives of the TIAR, which as you [words indistinct] is a treaty which could make all our sister countries of America lend their support and assistance to Argentina in this conflict, with the sole abstention of the United States, Colombia and Trinidad-Tobago, and the intransigence of the government in London due to a question of honor, Washington has no alternative but to choose, with a risk that if it chooses wrongly, says the diplomat, there is going to be a war here and Reagan is not going to come out of this very happily, nor is his ally Margaret Thatcher either.

In the meantime, at the airbase here on the Malvinas, trucks are rolling 24 hours a day carrying cement for the construction of underground structures as well as for the enlarging of [word indistinct] which are being built there for the loading and unloading of materials. Ten thousand well-trained men with unbending spirit are ready to defend our legitimate rights.

Oh, but here does come Mrs (Graham). Let us quickly change the subject. How about a (?love tune) played by the Hollywood Strings. [music]

Well, dear Harry, [words indistinct] this time. How is the mince pie and the Yorkshire pudding? You must be asking yourself what a devil I am and what right have I to go barging into your intimacy [words indistinct] or you're on the Malvinas, Sandwich and South Georgia Islands. (?I am your victim) and I am not going to talk to you about our rights because I know that you are pretty well informed about what is going on. Anyway, I want you to think of me as a foreigner, respectful of the Commonwealth. I must confess that I am feeling a little sad because of a cable which arrived from Rio de Janeiro. Shall I read it to you? [words indistinct] made statements yesterday on the supposed pronouncement that the English are going to boycott the World Football Cup, Spain '82. [Words indistinct] asks itself: How can they ask the sports world to back them up when in a similar political situation the United States had asked for a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, and the English even won a gold medal there thanks to their long-distance runner, Sebastian Coe.

You must be asking yourself, Harry, what does the Organizing Committee think about it? Well, with reference to a possible English boycott, should the present crisis of our Malvinas deteriorate, it would simply wash its hands of the matter. They would be replaced, and that is that. Have you got your tickets to travel to Spain, Harry? Well, till next [word indistinct] everything can be fixed because England's pretensions of having Argentina excluded from the World Cup has absolutely no possibility of being backed by the Spaniards, a great majority of which support Argentina in her actual crisis. [laughs]

Do you know that on the walls of the streets in Madrid posters and legends are being pasted all over the place with an inscription: Today Malvinas, Tomorrow Gibraltar. They refer, of course, to the Spaniards' (?century) dream of recuperating the sovereignty of the last European colony. But in order to obtain this they will have to reasonably wait until British pleasures in the South Atlantic are terminated.

You know, on occasions I feel like a feminist, and we cannot take up too much of Thatcher's time nor of her efforts to confront so many demands. You should know, my dear Harry, that the newspapers of the Americas assured today that the fall of Mrs Thatcher's government IS an imminent possibility, and it is said that the change would certainly not favor the Argentine Malvinas.

So you see, my dear old Harry, we cannot even hope for it. Oh well. [laughs] Have you got a good record player and a complete discotheque? Would you allow me to make [words indistinct] sailing and pining more pleasant? Let us listen together, then, to "The Name of the Game." [music]

Good evening, Mrs (Kendall). An ordinary greetings [words indistinct]. I am a woman, and I know how hard it is to have to listen to all this worrying news that comes and goes from one extreme to another of this unfortunate conflict. On consulting with the high military chiefs of the three armed forces, Argentina was able to establish that the decision to reincorporate the Malvinas, Sandwich and South Georgia Islands to a national patrimony is irrevocable. And they pointed out at the same time that British aggression is trying to reestablish to colonialist pretentions of the 19th Century. And those who are actually now governing Great Britain have not realized that the 20th Century is [words indistinct] which was marked by freedom. And that is why they have not measured the disastrous possibilities that can overcome their (?invincible) neighbor because Argentina, let me tell you, will not only defend what it has recaptured, but according to anticipated (?strategies), will also attack at the precise moment and (?play it) with all its land, air and sea force. [sentence indistinct]

Behind this disproportionate sending of the navy by the (?arrogant hawks) there are other underlining intentions, of course, such as trying to defend the decision of Mrs Thatcher's government, making a show of force in order to teach these insolent gauchos a lesson and to try and halt this example from spreading. Let us remember as well Gibraltar, Hong Kong and [word indistinct] others.

I do not want to make you sad. Quite the contrary, I want you to feel comforted by our Argentine [words indistinct] who are only seeking peace, supporting our legitimate rights. Well [words indistinct] unable to say hello to you, to you two boys standing in [words indistinct] be able to tell them that we are both worried women, but that we have faith and that [words indistinct] is it not Mrs (Kendall)? When they write to you, I am sure they will comment on the fact that Liberty had a personal word to say to both of them and that she dedicated this song to them. [words indistinct] [music]

Say we enter into [words indistinct] naturally, seeing as how it is for Mrs Thatcher. And we sign off with a feeling of happiness for having shared with all of you a true, friendly moment of conversation. Liberty bids you farewell, and don't forget (?guys): I am a voice, a spirit, a country. I am who can proudly say today: The world listens when Argentina speaks.

PREVENTIVE IMPRISONMENT ORDERED FOR UK NEWSMEN

PY240223 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, 23 Apr (NA) -- Local Federal Judge Jose Maria Sagastume today ordered the preventive imprisonment of the three British journalists arrested a week ago in Rio Grande, since he considers them "prima facie" guilty of having violated Article 224 of the Penal Code, which covers the crime of espionage.

The judicial decision against Simon Winchester of THE SUNDAY TIMES, Ian Mather and Robert Prime of THE OBSERVER, who are charged with having taken photographs of Argentine military areas in the southern region, allows the prisoners' lawyer the possibility to request their release.

Census of British Citizens

PY240449 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Apr (AFP) -- Police sources reported here tonight that members of the Argentine security forces are carrying out a census of British citizens in the entire country due to the course that the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas (Falklands) has taken.

They reported that no arrests have been made, as the measures are not aimed at persecuting British citizens but taking the logical preventive measures due to the current circumstances. The sources reported that the main objective of this disposition is to exercise measures of control over members of the British community in Buenos Aires.

Colombian Journalist Released

PY250436 Formosa Canal Once Television Network in Spanish 0402 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Col Esteban Solis, chief of civilian affairs for the V Corps, during his regular meeting with national and foreign reporters in Comodoro Rivadavia has said that the report that a Colombian journalist is still under arrest is not true because he was released yesterday after an investigation into his background was carried out.

He also discarded the possibility of British intelligence [as received] planning an assault [words indistinct] with paratroopers in the Malvinas. Colonel Solis discarded the possibility of success of any action by transported British troops and even labeled such an attempt as senseless.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON CONSEQUENCES OF SITUATION

PY250918 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0140 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr (NA) -- Economy Minister Roberto Alemann estimated that faced with a war, fiscal measures would have to be taken, such as postponing adjustments in the revenue of public agencies and, if the conflict were prolonged, increasing tax rates. In statements published in today's edition of a general interest weekly, the Finance Ministry chief also considered it likely that if the conflict with Great Britain is resolved with the recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the islands, the government would be strengthened politically and would not "be carried away by political speculation" because it would carry out its plans with "more strength and more support."

Although he stated that "I do not like to consider the possibility of war," Alemann said that if war broke out it would be of fundamental importance to "adopt fiscal measures," postponing other expenditures to finance the war. This would mean postponing "salary increases, equipment purchases, buying goods for the state, postponing absolutely everything and redoing the budget on a totally different basis."

At any rate, he said that for the moment there were no major modifications in the plans that have been forecast, although he admitted that the withdrawal of bank deposits had created some monetary problems that could rectify themselves in the future. He stated that he raised no objection to the operation recovering the Malvinas, judging that from the seasonal point of view it had been undertaken at the right time. He did admit that a prolongation of the conflict could postpone the economic recovery expected for the second quarter. Consequently there would be no recovery of the income of workers in the private sector.

Concerning relations with the Soviet Union, he considered the uneasiness stirred up by European journalists about a presumed "dependence" on the Soviet Union "hypocritical." Alemann noted that the change in direction of Argentine exports toward the Soviet Union was the result of, among other things, the closing of the EEC to Argentine products and EEC subsidies of agricultural products.

GENERAL TORRELIO ASSURES ARGENTINA OF SOLIDARITY

PY240147 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] A letter from the Bolivian president to the Argentine chief of state points out that the Bolivian people and Government have never had any doubt about the legitimacy of the rights which the noble Argentine nation claims over the Malvinas Islands. May the Argentine sister nation rest assured that in the present circumstances it has the solidarity of the Bolivian people.

ALVAREZ CONFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH ARGENTINA

PY240727 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0435 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 23 Apr (TELAM) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Alvarez Garcia today said that Bolivia will maintain its position of solidarity with Argentina on its rights over the Malvinas Islands during the foreign ministers meeting to be held at the OAS headquarters next Monday. The Bolivian foreign minister said that today he received the latest government instructions on Bolivia's position for the OAS meeting. He said: We will maintain a position of support for Argentina. He added that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) "is an action of collective security and the influence it is going to have will be known beginning with the OAS meeting next Monday."

GENERALS PADILLA, TERRAZAS GO UNDERGROUND

PY241309 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The former president of the republic, Gen David Padilla Arancibia, has gone underground due to a series of threats that he has presumably received. In a telephone contact with EL PANAMERICANO, the military officer stated that he had been ordered to report to army headquarters, which is not an appropriate order in this case, he indicated.

On reporting about this situation last night, Padilla stated:

[Begin Padilla recording] This afternoon at approximately 1315 I was surprised by the visit of a military police officer, who handed me a summons. The summons indicated that I was to report to army headquarters at 1500, 3 in the afternoon. The procedure on this occasion was completely irregular and abnormal. In accordance with a general order, a former president cannot be summoned by the commander of the military police. The normal and natural way to do things in this case, and in view of my situation, is for the president to invite me through the chief of his military household, or the commander in chief through the chief of staff, but never in the manner that they did today.

According to information given me this morning by comrades in arms, the summons to headquarters is in order to arrest me and send me out of the country, to Paraguay I believe. Thus, in view of the abnormal procedure, which is not in accordance with my rank, I opted not to obey and I have decided to go underground. [end recording]

Further on, the former chief of state indicated that he will resort, within the next few hours, to the commander of the armed forces in order to request the corresponding guarantees.

[Begin Padilla recording] [in progress]...so that they give me freedom of movement and guarantees so that I can visit the appropriate persons at Government House and the high military command. I believe that my being arrested and sent into exile will not contribute to help keep the country calm. [end recording]

Finally, Padilla, during the telephone contact with EL PANAMERICANO last night, indicated that Gen Jorge Terrazas is presumably in a similar situation and he added that he had no knowledge of any other similar cases.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MISJUDGED DATE OF UK ATTACK

PY252245 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who last night travelled to Washington, was sure that the British fleet would attack the South Georgia Island.

One of the assistants of Saraiva told a TELAM reporter who was travelling from Brasilia to Rio de Janeiro on the same plane on which Saraiva and his eight assistants were travelling that Itamaraty "was sure that the British would try to vindicate their honor by trying to recover the South Georgia Island."

Itamaraty's forecast regarding the day on which the aggression might take place was wrong, since the Brazilian diplomat said that Itamaraty "believed that the attack would be launched on Tuesday after the meeting held by the American foreign ministers."

The consulted source added: "Launching an attack on a previous day would amount to diplomatic suicide for Britain because that would provoke a very serious emotional reaction in the foreign ministers' meeting, where it would not be possible to discuss the matter with serenity."

SARAIVA NOT TO SUPPORT SANCTIONS AGAINST UK

PY231434 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 17

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro will leave tomorrow night for Washington where, according to diplomatic sources, he will have very little room to support economic or diplomatic sanctions against Great Britain. He will participate in the meetings of the OAS foreign ministers, during which they will discuss the Argentine request -- made based on the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] -- to adopt collective security measures against British troops.

The sources find very improbable the possibility of a military action to support Argentina, because article 9 of the treaty states clearly that only those unprovoked armed attacks, invasions of territories violating borders demarcated by international treaties or juridical decisions, can be considered extra-American aggressions. In case of a military action of the British fleet in the Malvinas Islands or within the 200-mile maritime zone around them, neither case is applicable.

The diplomatic sources argue that Argentina cannot consider those attacks as "unprovoked," nor can it defend the theory that the Malvinas Islands are internationally recognized Argentine territory, despite the fact that the UN resolutions approved in the sixties and seventies favored Buenos Aires.

Once the possibility of an armed Latin American action in defense of Argentina is discarded, there is still the possibility of adopting diplomatic sanctions such as severing relations and the suspension of postal, telephone and telegraphic communications, and as an ultimate resort, the imposition of economic sanctions, such as the suspension of exports and the blockade of companies of British capital installed in Latin American countries.

Diplomatic sources feel that Brazil will have great difficulties in approving any kind of sanction against Great Britain due to the close diplomatic relations with the British and due to the fact that Brazil financially depends on loans from London.

At the end of last year, no less than three Brazilian ministers visited London within a period of a few weeks: Delfim Neto to negotiate a financial package; Camilo Penna to participate in the seminar of Brazilian exports to Great Britain, and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to consolidate political and diplomatic relations. Last Monday, Neto returned to London to negotiate new loans.

EMBRAER SELLS ARGENTINA MARITIME PATROL PLANES

PY260901 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 14

[Text] Brasilia -- Two military officers, one of them an officer of the Air Force, confirmed yesterday the sale of aeronautical war materiel to Argentina, within what they called Brazil's pragmatic policy of attending to the requests in the trade or arms by friendly countries. According to the source, EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], which is based in San Jose dos Campos, will place three EMB-111 Bandeirante planes, used for search and rescue operations, now parked on its apron at the disposition of Argentina.

According to the source, the aeronautics minister, who admitted that he had sought to supply arms to Argentina, told journalists that Brazil can sell aeronautical materiel to the neighboring country or to Britain. The same source also recalled that the armed forces as a whole had been consulted in this respect and that it is the Air Force, through EMBRAER, that can attend to Argentina's needs in the short term.

The EMB-111 was developed by EMBRAER with specifications provided by and at the request of the Air Force chief of staff and it has been equipped with modern electronic navigation instruments and special equipment for detecting ships, including a radar that is capable of locating targets that are 100 nautical miles away. It is also equipped with a search beacon and it has extra fuel tanks on the tips of its wings, which gives it an endurance of more than 11 hours. It can also carry SBAT-79 rockets, which are commercially manufactured, on four specially prepared points under its wings, in addition to Thomson C.S.F. sonars.

A general officer recalled that the Argentine Air Force does not have sea patrol planes and that the Brazilian Air Force already has 12 of these planes that it bought from EMBRAER.

MINISTRY 'NOT AWARE' OF ANY ARMY ALERT

PY252256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2110 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- The Army Ministry officially reported today that it was not aware of the report [as received] that army troops were on alert in the wake of the British attack on the South Georgia Islands.

The rumor circulated today after it was learned that the British had attacked that island, and it gained so much ground in the mass media that Gen Otavio Resende, the spokesman for the army ministry, had to state that he was unaware of the state of alert.

COMMERCIAL FLIGHT INTERCEPTED BY BRITISH FIGHTER

PY240534 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 23 Apr (AFP) -- It was reported here tonight that a Brazilian commercial airplane on a flight from Johannesburg was intercepted today over the Atlantic Ocean, 1,940 km from Rio de Janeiro, by a British fighter which left after identifying the commercial airplane.

This report, released by the AIRPRESS press agency which operates from the Rio de Janeiro International Airport, added that the Brazilian company Varig Airlines has reported this incident to the Brazilian Aeronautics Ministry.

The press agency reported that a Varig DC-10 with 200 people on its way to the Rio de Janeiro International Airport flying over the Atlantic Ocean at an altitude of 10,000 meters and 1,940 km from this city was intercepted by a British fighter at 1930 GMT.

The interception took place at a point located at 28 degrees, 35 minutes and 6 seconds south latitude and 25 degrees west longitude.

Political leader Leonel Brizola, who was among the 200 passengers on the Varig airplane, said to reporters that the British fighters chased the plane for 2 minutes.

Brizola also said the British fighter -- with additional fuel tank and well armed -- came within 50 meters of the DC-10 and after identifying the plane it turned 180 degrees and disappeared.

UK PRESSURE PRIOR TO WASHINGTON MEETING SCORED

PY252344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1115 GMT 25 Apr 82

[By Justo Piernes]

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- Upon their departure from Brasilia last night, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro's advisors, who are accompanying him on his trip to Washington, did not hide their annoyance over the pressure that the UK is exerting so that Brazil will not issue a "strong statement" against the UK at the Latin American foreign ministers conference that begins tomorrow in Washington.

Although Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro categorically refused to make a statement by noting "This is a very serious issue to be discussing at an airport," his main aides noted that a note that was published by the UK Embassy "is not in keeping with good diplomatic manners."

Through a communique addressed to the Foreign Ministry, the UK Embassy informed the Brazilian Government that "it does not look favorably on the sale of arms to Argentina or the fact that Brazil is acting as an intermediary for Argentine exports to European nations."

The note, which was distributed to the media without the knowledge of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, fell like a bombshell among Itamaraty diplomatic circles while the press described it as "British pressure exerted on Brazil" on the eve of the foreign ministers conference.

Brazilian diplomatic observers believe that "this is unprecedented in the last 20 years of Brazilian diplomatic history" and that it is "an inadmissible interference in Brazilian domestic affairs." However, they added that "this is a desperate action on the part of the UK Government which is afraid of losing an international diplomatic war after having won the first battle with the UN Security Council resolution."

Despite the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's absolute discretion, it is obvious that this "rude British statement" calls for "a dignified answer at the proper time." However, this answer has not yet been issued "so as not to confuse even more the already convulsive international outlook in view of the Malvinas Islands issue."

A high-ranking Brazilian diplomatic source noted that "24 hours ago unofficial British Embassy sources pulled a prank by distributing to the media a commentary in which by using a threatening tone Brazil is reminded that it owes \$60 billion and that 70 percent of the loans come from European banks and governments."

A high-ranking Brazilian diplomatic source noted that "now they impudently come out with a note that violates all diplomatic style since the only authorized party to disclose the content of such a note was the Brazilian Government."

Moreover, no one tried to hide the fact that the UK is "burning its ships -- and not only those going to the South Atlantic -- by exerting this kind of pressure on Brazil, since it knows that Brazil's attitude at the foreign ministers conference will be decisive for the development of future events, whether diplomatic or not, regarding the Malvinas conflict."

Paulo Francis, the harshest Brazilian critic of U.S. policy, who is the New York correspondent for the newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, agrees, that "the UK is almost in a blind alley since, like the United States, it has been taken by surprise by the meeting of foreign ministers which Argentina convened in the midst of the mission of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig."

Paulo Francis believes that the "timing" that "Argentina had in calling the foreign ministers conference in compliance with the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance treaty was brilliant since it will enable it to show at the international level that seeking a solution to the conflict does not exclusively depend on the good will of the United States."

SARAIVA DISCUSSES FALKLANDS CONFLICT 24 APR

PY260039 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] In reference to the declarations made yesterday by Jorge Caminotti, secretary of foreign trade at the Argentine Economy Ministry, who said that conversations are being carried out for the purchase of Brazilian arms, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that "in a way this is an answer on the part of the Argentine Government that it is interested in buying or that it is negotiating."

Earlier, the foreign minister said it was customary for the Brazilian Government not to comment on its arms sales, leaving this to the judgment of the country buying the arms. Concluding his answer regarding the declarations of the Argentine official he said:

"It is their problem to reveal whether they purchased arms here or not."

These comments were made by the foreign minister during a meeting with journalists accredited to Itamaraty before leaving today for Washington to attend the OAS meeting which is going to study the day after tomorrow the call for the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) by Argentina due to the Malvinas crisis.

The foreign minister said: "In relation to the consultative meeting called in accordance with TIAR Article 6 at the request of Argentina, Brazil voted in favor of the call as it usually does in all cases in which a state which is a signatory of a treaty or an OAS member requests a consultative meeting. We always vote in favor of such calls on the understanding that an opportunity should be given to the country to give its point of view and the reasons for requesting the call."

According to Minister Guerreiro, until now the Brazilian position has not gone beyond that agreement in relation to a call for the OAS consultative organization. Tomorrow, upon his arrival in Washington, the foreign minister will make his first personal contacts with some of the ministers who are there.

Saraiva Guerreiro said: "The attitude we are going to take to the meeting is in keeping with the Brazilian position already officially expressed, which in particular is an attitude of great concern over the events in which total priority is given to a peaceful solution. The country is willing to do everything to stimulate a peaceful evolution of events in order to prevent the worst from happening as no one would gain in a military confrontation."

The foreign minister also said that he has not lost faith that a positive solution is still possible. After emphasizing that Brazil is going to the meeting with a constructive position, the foreign minister said:

"The Brazilian position, its traditional position regarding Argentine rights over the Malvinas, is well known. This is publicly known. The emphasis and the unquestionable priority we have always given to a peaceful solution of conflicts is also well known. This is in general terms what I can say about our attitude, our position regarding the meeting in Washington."

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro also reaffirmed the Brazilian position for the position of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) condemning the restrictive measures taken against Argentina by the EEC.

He said: "This is a unilateral action which can set a precedent with some dangerous implications."

Asked if these economic blockade measures could represent a danger for the future of the North-South dialogue, the foreign minister said:

"This is a possibility to be considered. We hope that this matter will be overcome and will not last and that it will not have permanent or lasting effects on the dialogue."

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro also said that he does not have any official information that the Argentines are reportedly promoting a triangular operation with Brazil to sell in Europe its products boycotted by the EEC. After emphasizing that everything that he knew about this matter he had read in the press, one of the journalists asked him if such an operation could put Brazil in a bad situation with the EEC, the foreign minister said:

"I do not see why it should because if that happens it will be with the connivance of European firms. Now, at any rate, this is not a matter I know about or a matter that is normally controlled by Brazilian officials -- and I do not see why it should be -- because there is no UN Security Council decision establishing economic sanctions against Argentina, absolutely none. Therefore, our trade with Argentina, like our trade with European countries, is continuing normally."

During the last part of the interview the minister made an analysis as to whether Brazil was willing to participate in an armed conflict to which it had not contributed.

He said: "This is also a matter of a theoretical principle and I must say the following: For Brazil, only those sanctions which involve and result from a UN Security Council decision, even in cases of sanctions entailing the use of armed force, are legally binding. This means in this specific case -- according to the UN charter -- that the use of armed force depends on a decision of the UN Security Council if recommended by regional organizations. Therefore, in accordance with that assumption and the UN Charter itself, the member states can negotiate an ad hoc agreement if there is no prior permanent agreement about the use of armed force. Therefore, this assumption, answered in general terms since the question is in fact a theoretical question, can be answered also in accordance with Brazil's commitments.

As I said earlier, in the case of the use of armed force a decision of the UN Security Council is necessary; and in the same case every UN member state can negotiate the conditions or make an agreement, let us say, with the organization itself in this regard. This is a theoretical answer to a theoretical question.

PLANNING MINISTER CONTRACTS LOANS IN EUROPE

PY240717 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Delfim Neto participated today in Frankfurt, FRG, in a ceremony awarding a \$210-million loan contract -- nearly 13,230,000 cruzeiros -- for the construction of the fourth stage of the Jorge Lacerda thermoelectric plant in Santa Catarina. The loan was granted by the [name indistinct] bank. After the ceremony, Minister Neto headed back home, thus closing a 11-day visit to London, Paris and Bonn. Altogether, he signed loan contracts for more than \$1,200,000,000, almost 166 billion cruzeiros, to finance projects on the area of transportation and energy.

Meanwhile, on the invitation of the FRG Government, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals arrived today in Munich.

NAVY UNCONCERNED OVER ANGLO-ARGENTINE CONFLICT

PY240058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Apr (AFP) -- Gen Juan Guillermo Toro Davila, chief of the Chilean Navy in the southern region, stated that the military exercises at the southern extremity of Chile, on the border with Argentina and opposite the Malvinas Islands, are the ones usually carried out at this time of the year.

Toro, who was interviewed by the Santiago magazine COSS, stated that, for the time being, an Argentine-British confrontation over that archipelago in the Atlantic causes Chile no concern or alarm.

Press reports from Punta Arenas, the main city of Magallanes and seat of the military command, stated that during the last few days more groups of soldiers arrived, blackout operations were carried out at local air force bases and that flights of passenger planes had been restricted.

During his interview with the weekly magazine the general stated: We are acting in compliance with normal procedures.

Toro stated that the situation which the southern Chilean zone is facing is not similar to that in 1978 when the Argentine claims over a sector of the Beagle Channel, southeast of Punta Arenas, brought the two countries to the brink of war.

He said that if Argentina takes the Malvinas from the British it could simply stop with them, or else continue on taking the remaining islands in dispute (the Beagle Channel Islands), but I believe that as long as Pope John Paul II's mediation over the controversy with Chile does not yield a solution we should have no problems.

Anyhow, he stated, we have sufficient means to react in view of any situation which may arise, a situation which we do not expect for the time being.

The general stated that the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas could have repercussions for Chile only if one of the belligerents would want to pass through its territory.

Toro commented that a war always seems crazy, but if one stops to think of the projection which those islands have regarding the possession of a zone in the Antarctic it is not all that adventurous for the two countries to have decided to defend them.

ROJAS TERMS POPE'S MEETING 'VERY IMPORTANT'

PY241316 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames has termed as exceptionally important the meeting that Pope John Paul II has held with the Chilean and Argentine delegations at the Vatican.

Rojas Galdames stated that the pope's solemn intervention is a call on the two countries to start working in order to jointly find a solution.

Asked whether this call implies the drafting of a treaty, Rojas Galdames replied he believes that the treaty was the key subject of the pope's speech.

Rojas Galdames noted that the intention is that the two delegations start working intensively on the mediation.

Rojas Galdames further on stated that the meeting is outstanding progress in the negotiations, which were stagnant to date. He also noted that the two delegations had not met with the pope for 16 months.

In reply to a question, Rojas Galdames said that Chile has been working on various possibilities that have come up for the country, and also on the drafting of an eventual treaty.

INCIDENT REPORTED ON BORDER WITH VENEZUELA

PA231900 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Puerto [name indistinct], Colombia -- A new incursion by Venezuelan National Guardsmen occurred in (Guarimosa), Guainia, where (Cacachual) Police Inspector (Fabio Alberto Cruz) was held for 3 days, insulted and threatened with death. This information has been confirmed by (Octavio Falla Manrique), acting commissioner in Guainia, who has disclosed that a patrol headed by a Venezuelan lieutenant named (Acevedo) entered Colombian territory and announced the closing of the border [words indistinct] obligatory passage through international waters.

According to (Falla Manrique), the situation is alarming due to the frequent threats against businessmen, settlers, Indians and teachers in the area. In the next few hours, the (Guayare) official will prepare a report for the ministers of government and foreign relations explaining the latest incidents on the border with Venezuela.

AUTHORITIES NAME CAPTURED M-19 GUERRILLAS

PA260226 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Government officially today released the names of six 19 April Movement, M-19, guerrillas captured in Puerto Asis, Putumayo Commissary, and Garzon, Huila Department, in clashes with troops of the army's 3d and 9th Brigades. Ten extremists were killed in those clashes. Of the 10 killed, only the one known among the guerrillas as Pedro was indentified.

According to a Defense Ministry report, M-19 units clashed with troops of the 3d Brigade in the jungle between the Pinuna Blanco river and Pinuna Negro river, in the jurisdiction of Puerto Asis. Two men and one woman, whose names were not given, were killed. Valuable war equipment and subversive propaganda was seized in the operation.

In another operation, troops of the 9th Brigade killed seven guerrillas in Garzon, Huila Department. Only the one known by the alias Pedro was identified. The extremists were led by Captain (Adolfo), who escaped. The guerrillas captured in Huila Department were identified as (Amanda Leal Palomares), alias Laura; (Jose Melo Reyes), alias Crismar; (Gerardo Barrera Vega), alias Esteban; (Pablo Emilio Alvarez), alias Alfonso; (Teodelfo Tamayo Carvajal), alias Miguel; and (Severiano Hernandez Ramirez), alias Aldemar.

M-19 COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS INFILTRATION OF UNIVERSITY

PA230430 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Via a clandestine bulletin sent to AFP, the April Movement (M-19) today announced its infiltration of the state-run National University of Colombia and claimed responsibility for Monday's dynamite attack and complete destruction of the law School dean's car. Colombian education officials admitted that the M-19 had infiltrated the National University. They supported the Colombian education minister's statement that "until the guerrillas in disguise on the campus are identified, there will be no normal academic activities there."

It was recalled that a few years ago the army searched student residences owned by the university and found a large quantity of subversive propaganda. The army also found a minilab for making Molotov cocktails, which were used by rebellious students against the police whenever there were disturbances on the campus.

Colombia's main center for higher education has been the object of constant street disorders over the past 5 months. The disorders are carried out by unidentified "students" whom neither the police nor the army have been able to identify.

University 'Anarchy'

PA231920 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- Several university professors have described the current situation at that academic center as one of anarchy and terrorism. According to them, this is leading the National University to an abyss. Penal law Professor (Guillermo Angulo Gonzalez) says the National University is headed for destruction, and he criticized the authorities' attitude toward the recent attack on Law School dean (Evelio Daza Daza).

[Begin recording] Unless correctional measures are adopted, regardless of how harsh and difficult they might be, there is no doubt that the National University is headed for destruction. This is what those of us who love the National University, either because we are professors here or are former students of this academic center, fear.

[Question] In the face of the violent incidents that occur systematically at the university, would you say the urban guerrillas have infiltrated it?

[Answer] I think the urban guerrillas infiltrated the university a long time ago and that all these terrorist actions originate more often among the urban guerrilla forces than among the university students themselves.

[Question] Don't you think that either the government or the university directors have been somewhat indifferent to these incidents of violence?

[Answer] I couldn't say if they have turned their backs on these incidents, but I do think it is very symptomatic that when a violent incident occurs before 0800, the public security force takes 2-3 hours to arrive, even though from the beginning the dean himself and the authorities of the various schools have requested the armed forces' aid and cooperation.

[Question] In view of these violent incidents, are the university's professors planning to stop going to classes?

[Answer] I think withdrawal sometimes reveals more cowardice than anything else. At this point we should be surrounding our university and struggling so that the forces that oppose it do not destroy it. The university needs more support and unity at this point. [end recording]

According to (Angulo Gonzalez), the methods used to eradicate the urban guerrillas at the university campus are unimportant. The nation, he said, is obliged to save it from its present chaos.

CIVILIAN, MILITARY AUTHORITIES DISCUSS CAQUETA

PA240420 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Florencia, Caqueta, Colombia, 22 Apr -- The Caqueta authorities today demanded that the country's military totally demilitarize certain areas in the department. They also demanded economic aid for the peasants affected by subversive activities.

The national government representatives made this request during a dialogue with Army Commander Fernando Landazabal Reyes and Deputy Commander Bernardo Lema Henao in an effort to achieve peace through the department. The civilian, church and military authorities met for several hours with the high-ranking military commands at the (Juanambu) Battalion headquarters to analyze the situation.

Despite the secrecy that was maintained by the participants in this dialogue with the armed forces representatives, it has been learned that special measures will be adopted to prevent the peasants' exodus from such zones as Belen de los Andaquies, Morelia and (Saravena), in Arauca Intendancy.

10 GUERRILLA SUSPECTS CAPTURED IN MEDELLIN

PA240229 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Medellin -- Ten persons, presumably linked to subversive groups, were arrested today by the army in raids on residences in various parts of the city. The prisoners, some of whom are students, were detained by authorities and are suspected of being members of subversive organizations, and of participating in terrorist activities.

The suspects were turned over to the 4th Brigade. A military court will define the legal status of the suspects, following the court's examination of their statements.

The authorities indicated that these raids will continue for several days, in an effort to locate subversive cells which, according to military reports, have been detected in various parts of the city.

Clashes in Mocoa

PA231819 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0610 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota, 23 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- At least 10 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) have been killed in clashes with regular troops in the southwestern part of the country. A police spokesman announced last night in Bogota.

Fourteen subversives were captured in the military operation which, according to the police, prevented the occupation of the township of Mocoa, 750 km southwest of Bogota on the Ecuadorean border. Before the attack, which occurred yesterday afternoon, the guerrillas cut the communication lines and blocked the only route of access to the town.

Civilians, who arrived last night in Mocoa, reported that intense battles had been waged in the vicinity. Mocoa, which is near the oil center of Orito, has been the target in recent months of M-19 guerrilla attacks.

A spokesman for the Bogota police said the number of dead could be large, but he did not speak of possible casualties among the regular troops. The Defense Ministry in Bogota did not give any information on the possible outcome of the armed clashes but indicated that there had been "fierce battles" in that part of the country.

LABOR LEADERS BELIEVED KILLED BY ANTIKIDNAPPERS

PA240305 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- Two labor leaders of Antioquia are believed to have been murdered by the Death to Kidnappers Movement, MAS, according to the Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation, CSTC.

The two leaders, who were presumably killed by the MAS murderers, were identified by the CSTC as (Olga Armero Algarin) of the Medellin educators association, and (Anibal Gonzalez Ruiz), treasurer of the Pintoco workers union.

(Armero Algarin) disappeared on 15 April. There had been no indication as to their whereabouts. Both had been threatened by MAS, according to Angelino Garzon, CSTC secretary general.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE REASSERTS APPEAL FOR TRUCE

PY251941 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry reasserted today his call for a truce and noted that he believes that any confrontation in the South Atlantic constitutes a crime against mankind. In his usual Sunday press conference, the Peruvian president noted that alarming news had been received this morning regarding attacks that seem to have taken place in the South Atlantic.

He added: I want to note, once again, that I am convinced that every effort should be made to avoid a confrontation. There has been an appeal for a truce; something which is very proper to reassert at this critical time.

Asked whether the fact that the UK had violated UN Security Council Resolution No 502 calls for the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) to be applied, Belaunde said: "We still lack precise information. We have no reports that there have been any casualties, or loss of units; therefore, I cannot base my opinion on fragmentary or unspecific data, but the foreign minister is already in Washington and the other Latin American ministers are arriving there to hold a meeting at the OAS and make the proper decisions. Let us hope that by the time they meet tomorrow, reason has prevailed and the truce that Peru is decisively and insistently demanding is already in force."

Asked whether Peru would break diplomatic relations and send troops in case of war, he said that the foreign ministers will hold a meeting and added: I cannot add anything at this time. What I can say is that to provoke a war in the South Atlantic would be a crime against mankind. This is Peru's message: Peru offers all its help for anything that will lead to a rapprochement. Later he noted that this legendary land filled with historic traditions opens its arms to any negotiations that, within this truce, may lead to peace in the South Atlantic and in the whole world.

ARMED FORCES READY FOR ACTION, SAYS MINISTER

PY252347 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- Peruvian War Minister Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra stated today that the armed forces of his country are willing and ready to go into action if the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) and President Fernando Belaunde Terry thus decide. Cisneros termed the situation in the South Atlantic very difficult and told the press that if an agreement is not reached, a world war could be unleashed. The minister stated that the OAS must adopt (?preventive) measures and that in case the TIAR is not implemented, (?actions), which he did not specify, must be adopted.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN PROVINCES

PY241959 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 24 Apr (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government has extended for 30 days the state of emergency in the Andean provinces of Andahuaylas and Angaraes because criminal acts of a terrorist nature have continued. The relevant decree, which was published today in the official gazette, recalled that the emergency had been imposed 1 month ago in those provinces adjacent to Ayacucho department, where five of the seven provinces are in similar states of emergency.

An emergency was proclaimed in Ayacucho on 3 March 1982 when a strong extremist commando group attacked the city of Ayacucho and freed 274 prisoners -- both terrorists and common criminals -- in a bloody operation which left 16 persons dead, including policemen. Andahuaylas is located in Apurimac Department and Angaraes in Huancavelica Department, where it is presumed that the groups of extremists who were freed from Ayacucho are hiding, while other extremists are operating in other provinces of Ayacuchanas.

NAVY REPORTEDLY GUARDING RIVER PLATE ENTRANCES

PY241818 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Apr p 4

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Apr (EFE) -- Uruguay has put into action an extensive operation to guard its territorial waters.

The entire war fleet, commanded by Capt Yamandu Ubal, will take strategic stations in the zone through which pass the access channels to the River Plate.

Uruguay has a broad zone in common with Argentina in the Atlantic Ocean arising from the River Plate delimitation treaties.

Both nations also use common navigation channels for access to the ports of Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

The Uruguayan Navy's head, Vice Adm Rodolfo Invidio, confirmed that the whole fleet is on the high sea, but he denied that this fact had any connection with the conflict in the Malvinas. Invidio termed the mobilization of the warships as "a routine operation."

For the first time in decades, the navy's war fleet left its base in the Port of Montevideo en masse.

HOSPITAL READY TO RECEIVE BRITISH WOUNDED

PY252027 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1950 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- At the request of the British Embassy in Uruguay, the British Hospital in Montevideo is ready to receive the first wounded soldiers from the clashes taking place on the South Georgian Islands. Besides, British diplomats have secured the services of many medical clinics in case the hospital's facilities are not enough for the British troops coming from the south.

VALDES OTERO OAS ADDRESS ON MALVINAS REVIEWED

PY231902 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] It has been learned that Uruguay will seek a continuation of the diplomatic negotiations in order to resolve the dispute over the Malvinas Islands.

Radio El Espectador can report that in his speech at the OAS meetings of foreign ministers, Mr Estanislao Valdes Otero will reassert before his counterparts the position that was made known by the Uruguayan Security Council in its 8 April special meeting. Valdes Otero will reiterate the offer Uruguay has made regarding the use of national territory as a place where the pertinent negotiations can be carried out. Moreover, Valdes Otero will request the other foreign ministers to decide on a ban by the signatories of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty by which they will not carry out acts that will imply direct or indirect cooperation in the preparation or staging of hostilities that violate the U.N. resolution that calls for an immediate cease of hostilities.

As for the mechanism of the meeting, Radio El Espectador has learned that although the majority of American foreign ministers will presumably agree to the Uruguayan foreign minister being the chairman of the meeting, this point has not been decided yet. It has already been reported that Valdes Otero will depart for Washington this afternoon. He will be accompanied by Luis Maria de Posadas Montero, the director of foreign policy, and (Gualberto Talamaj), the director of juridical affairs.

In the United States the Uruguayan delegation will be joined by Francisco Bustillo del Campo, the Uruguayan permanent representative to the OAS, and by Brig Gen Jorge Borad, the Uruguayan representative to the Inter-American Defense Board.

COMMUNIQUE REASSERTS NO WAR PREPARATION

PY260401 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Apr (APF) -- In view of the escalation of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands, the Uruguayan Government tonight reasserted its decision not to contribute to the war preparations and hostilities between the two countries, according to a communique released by the General Directorate of Public Relations (DINARP).

It has especially been recommended that the media use only the official information released by the governments or news items that have had their origin clearly identified thus avoiding the dissemination of false or distorted information that place obstacles in the path of a solution to the Malvinas dispute.

The DINARP also recalls the punishment for those citizens or residents in Uruguay who have intelligence contacts with a foreign government "with the aim of launching it into a war or of carrying out acts of hostility against the republic, including those who commit other types of incidents that would lead directly to the same end."

The DINARP stresses that in a resolution released on 10 April, the Uruguayan Government decided, in view of the war preparations of Argentina and Great Britain, to prohibit the carrying out of acts that imply a direct or indirect cooperation, necessary or not, in the preparation or the carrying out of hostilities that violate the decision of the UN's Security Council regarding the Malvinas.

MORE BRITISH CITIZENS ARRIVE IN MONTEVIDEO 24 APR

PY241417 Paris AFP in Spanish 1346 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Apr (AFP) -- Several British citizens arrived today in Montevideo from Buenos Aires after being urged by the BBC to abandon Argentina in view of the danger of an armed confrontation between the two nations over the Malvinas Islands.

Very reliable sources have reported the imminent arrival of more groups that have been evacuated from the archipelago and they asserted that their stay in Montevideo will be limited to the time that is necessary to carry out the legal procedures consequent to their arrival, as has been the case with previous groups.

AIR FORCE ON ALERT, PORTS TO BOYCOTT UK SHIPS

PA241913 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1710 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Liliana Romo]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 24 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Venezuelan Air Force was placed on a state of alert due to the Malvinas Islands crisis. In the meantime, portworkers have announced a boycott on British ships that touch Venezuelan ports.

Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Vasquez, Air Force general commander, last night said: "We are on a state of alert and waiting for the president of the republic's decision regarding the conflict in the South Atlantic.

Meanwhile, President Luis Herrera Campins discounted the possibility of Venezuela submitting any proposal at the OAS meeting on Monday in Washington. He said that it is up to the country affected to suggest sanctions.

Talking to newsmen, Herrera Campins told them "we still do not know the final text of what Argentina is proposing, as the country affected. In this respect we are acting seriously and cautiously."

President Herrera Campins reiterated that Venezuela maintains "a very clear policy of support for Argentina and an anticolonialist one."

In the meantime, the portworkers federation yesterday agreed to start a selective boycott, which came as a surprise, in solidarity with the Argentine people, against British ships touching Venezuelan ports.

CARACAS TO BE VENUE OF OPEC MEETINGS 16, 18 MAY

PA260229 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 24 Apr (AFP) -- OPEC will hold two meetings, one of them of a special nature, in Caracas in May, the Venezuelan Energy and Mines Ministry reported today.

On 16 May there will be a meeting of experts in Caracas, 2 days after which OPEC's Control Committee will hold a special conference.

Venezuela, Algeria, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates are the members of the Control Committee, which recently held its first meeting this year in Vienna, the Energy and Mines Ministry reported.

FALKLANDS POSITION OUTLINED TO SOVIET DELEGATION

FL231415 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Luis M. Farias, president of Mexico's permanent congressional commission, reaffirmed today that Mexico condemns Great Britain's aggression through which it is attempting to retain control over the Malvinas Islands. Farias spoke to a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians who are visiting Mexico. He repeated the Mexican Government position of support for Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the islands and at the same time condemned Argentina's use of force in asserting its rights. Farias said: "Mexico respects all political ideologies on the basis of the golden rule publicly stated by President Jose Lopez Portillo: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

The Soviet parliamentary delegation, headed by Geydar A. Aliyev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, held in a meeting with Mexican deputies during its visit to the congress. Deputy Antonio Carrillo Flores, Mexico's former foreign secretary and former ambassador to the Soviet Union, warned that the basic principle of Mexico's foreign policy is the self-determination of the people and is in no way applicable in the case of the Malvinas. He said that the difference lies in whether there are colonial enclaves or not. Wherever those "small colonial tumors" exist, one cannot talk about self-determination.

Farias, responding to a question from Andrey M. Aleksandrov, member of the Soviet Council of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, said the Mexico acknowledges Argentina's historical right, and as part of Latin America it feels solidarity toward Argentina. But, he warned, "we reject war and violence as the means for Argentina to assert its rights."

Deputy Alejandro Sobarzo, president of the lower chamber's foreign relations commission, pointed out that Mexico has been increasing its active participation in the international sphere. "Mexico has not remained silent and raises its voice to solve problems troubling mankind because it wants peaceful solutions," Sobarzo stressed.

Soviet parliamentarians Aliyev and Aleksandrov said at the meeting that their country makes efforts to strengthen the peace and security of the peoples, and said that Mexico's position "has aroused a feeling of sympathy and respect [for Mexico]" in the Soviet Union. Also attending the meeting were Mexican congressmen from the PRI, unified socialist party of Mexico, Workers Socialist Party, Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution, and Rostislav A. Sergeev, Moscow's ambassador to Mexico.

Lopez Portillo Meets Aliyev

FL232253 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2140 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Deputy Geydar A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, today denied that the Soviet Union has any involvement in the conflict of the Malvinas Islands. At the conclusion of his meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo. Aliyev, who heads a delegation of the Soviet parliament, declined to give his opinion as to his country's position in the case that the United States intervenes in the Malvinas's problem.

"The Soviet Union has not intervened and will not intervene in the internal affairs of countries in Latin America," the Soviet official stated, and accused the United States of trying to impose its dictatorial policies throughout the world. Likewise, he denied that his country wants to impose a socialist system in Latin America, and added that "if it spreads it is not this country's fault."

Stressing that the Soviet Union will never abandon peace, Aliyev stressed that there is an ongoing struggle to check the arms race and that the struggle will continue. Finally, he explained that the delegation he heads had delivered to the Mexican chief of state a message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Aliyev, Aleksandrov Comments

PA241918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1241 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 24 Apr (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has no intention of imposing a communist regime on Latin American or Caribbean countries, Geydar A. Aliyev, head of a USSR supreme mission visiting in Mexico since Thursday, asserted here last night. At a news conference held after meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, to whom he delivered a message from USSR Supreme Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Aliyev was asked about the U.S. Government's invitation to Cuba to abandon the Soviet orbit.

"We do not understand why the United States made this proposal. Once again, we see in this an expression of the authoritarian U.S. policy, which seeks to impose its will on other people," he answered. "We hope Cuba will never act according to U.S. dictates," he added.

For his part, Andrey Aleksandrov, a political adviser to Brezhnev, has admitted that the rivalry that exists "between the world's superpowers" is "undoubtedly decisive for the current situation. Unfortunately, this rivalry between powers with different social systems has extended to the military sphere," he commented. He then recalled the various proposals formulated by the Soviet Government in the last 5 years, "which have been aimed at reducing the level of that military confrontation."

FOREIGN RELATIONS SECRETARY ON CURRENT ISSUES

FL232017 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City 23 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican secretary of foreign relations sees the possibility of a war between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands as remote. On Guatemala he said that we maintain normal relations "not especially friendly or close."

In an interview granted to the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, Jorge Castaneda indicated that Mexico's peace plan for Central America "had had some effects already" because contacts between Nicaragua and the United States have taken place. He acknowledged, however, that in El Salvador "our proposal has not had much success, nor have we made any progress." He downplayed the possibility of an armed conflict over the Malvinas Islands because "too much is at stake to go to such extremes."

He explained that Mexico's attitude toward the Malvinas conflict is "basically in keeping with the statement Mexico issued a few days ago in which we indicated that even though we have always supported Argentina's claims, we believe that these issues should not be resolved through the use of force."

The foreign secretary said that "we agree with the UN resolution -- which in any case is compulsory -- requesting Argentina to withdraw its forces."

He pointed out that the part of this resolution which applies to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) is its article one, "which reminds that conflicts must be resolved by resorting to peaceful means first."

Should the OAS contradict the United Nations, Castaneda said that "in keeping with Article 102 of the UN Charter and Article 137 of the OAS Charter, the OAS is subordinate to the United Nations, whose decision must prevail in case of conflict."

He said that the Malvinas case has nothing to do with territorial disputes between Guatemala and Belize, and Venezuela and Guyana, because "all three cases are different," as is a sea outlet for Bolivia.

Concerning Mexico's relations with Guatemala, the foreign secretary said that they are "correct, normal; they are not close or friendly," but "Mexico wants to have good relations with Guatemala." He said that relations are complicated by statements by Guatemalan figures who "link or accuse Mexico of protecting or giving aid to guerrillas." He explained that this is false and that "we respect principles rather than favor ideologies or leanings."

He noted that Mexico's southern border is 1,800-km long, a large part of it jungle, and "it may be that armed forces troops cross over at times," but "they do so without consent or knowledge of the Mexican Government and every effort is being made to prevent those incursions," he explained.

He added that as concerns the refugees, or rather the possible nature of those who have come into Mexico, I believe that we have scrupulously complied with international law."

Concerning Central America, Castaneda said that Mexico's peace proposal "to certain extent has already had an effect." He pointed out that the only aim of President Jose Lopez Portillo's peace plan was to bring together countries that had had little contact among themselves.

As to Nicaragua and the United States, Castaneda said that though negotiations between the two had not begun, at least there had been preliminary contacts.

In connection with El Salvador, he said that "this is one place where our proposal, insofar as contact between the two sides is concerned, has had no effect nor have we made too much progress along this line." He said that it was difficult to predict what might happen in El Salvador. "Things are happening and there are forces whose actions are difficult to gauge and whose results are difficult to predict. But, in general terms, I feel that negotiations are not foreseeable in the near future."

He said that he did not believe that a direct intervention in El Salvador or an invasion of Nicaragua were either imminent or probable because "the political cost would be too high."

More Castaneda Remarks

PA232356 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Apr (AFP) -- The secretary of foreign relations of Mexico, Jorge Castaneda, pointed out that concerning the Malvinas crisis, "the possibility of a war cannot be disregarded." Furthermore, he concluded that a negotiated solution of the Salvadoran crisis is not in sight. In an interview published today by the left-center paper UNO MAS UNO, Castaneda reiterated that Mexico "has always supported the Argentine claims" but added that "we believe that these matters should not be settled through the use of force." "We agree with the UN motion, which, furthermore, is compulsory, asking Argentina to withdraw its forces," he added.

Castaneda also admitted that the case of the political leader, Juan Manuel Abal Medina, who has received asylum at the Mexican Embassy in Argentina because the Argentine Government has refused to grant his safe-conduct, "is a disturbing factor in the relations between the two countries."

Referring to the Salvadoran situation, he indicted that the main obstacles for a negotiated solution before the elections were the positions of the governing junta and the United States. The electoral victory of the extreme rightwing has become an additional obstacle.

The Mexican secretary also noted that he does not consider a direct intervention in El Salvador or an invasion of Nicaragua "imminent or probable" because "the political cost would be too high. Fundamentally, that is the reason. There is a strong current in the United States that is opposed to greater involvement in the Central American conflicts."

Asked about a possible dialogue between Nicaragua, Cuba and the United States, Castaneda pointed out that "the U.S. position is quite crystalized and it is difficult to change. Inside the United States, however, there are many sectors that favor negotiations with these countries. These sectors are trying to influence the U.S. Government to show greter flexibility in that respect," he added.

DEPUTY REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF CIA HEARINGS

FL241350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Deputy Salomon Faz Sanchez said today that the results of the inquiry into CIA activities in Mexico will be presented in 15 days. Interviewed during the weekly session of the Mexican congress' standing committee, the chairman of the committee in charge of the inquiry said that Federal Security Director Miguel Nassar Haro might be called to testify. Nassar Haro has been accused of providing information to the U.S. Government about Mexico's internal political affairs. He was also accused of heading a gang which stole from 600 to 800 automobiles in the United States for subsequent sale in Mexico.

Faz Sanchez said that documentation on CIA activities in Mexico has been gathered and that, in his opinion, the results of the inquiry will be made public in 15 days.

OTEYZA ANNOUNCES REDUCTION IN OIL PRODUCTION

FL222249 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) will fulfill all sale contracts in the international market, a firm's spokesman announced today. The decision of the federal government, which was announced the day before by Jose Andres Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, takes into consideration its present buyers in the sense that Mexico will reduce by 250,000 barrels daily its oil exports. The spokesman explained that PEMEX's average sales in the international market in 1981 amounted to 1.1 million barrels daily, and that this year it is estimated the sales will amount to 1.4 million barrels daily. The national energy plan prepared by SEPAFIN outlined a daily export platform of 1.5 million barrels. According to the restriction announced by Oteyza, the exports will be limited to 1.25 million barrels daily.

According to the PEMEX spokesman, the patrimony decision is appropriate due to what is taking place in the international oil market, where the price of crude tends to go down because of the surpluses the industrialized countries have. In addition, with this move Mexico is making common cause with those oil-producing nations which have decided to reduce production to rearrange the market. With respect to the price of gasoline, Oteyza himself was very clear when he stated that there are no plans.

COSTA RICAPASTORA CLAIMS TO SPEAK FOR NICARAGUANS

PA251814 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1811 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Statement by Eden Pastora in answer to charges made by the Nicaraguan leaders; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Throughout the history of the peoples engaged in a revolutionary process, there has always been the treason, opportunism and certain bad habits that man brings. For example, these bad habits were also found within the Cuban revolution, but there was a commander who put an end to them. There also was a group of commanders who supported this first commander's political and moral convictions as well as his personal conduct.

In Nicaragua, 2 years after the triumph of the revolution, children are still begging in the streets, shining shoes, selling newspapers and magazines. There are old men begging, abandoned mothers in brothels, 14 downtrodden, hungry and poor neighborhoods. There is no work and there are revolutionary leaders who live in mansions, drive Mercedes Benzes and have freezers full of food. This is unbelievable.

I lanced the boil, out came the pus; all the bureaucrats howled. They accused me of treason, of being Reagan's voice, of having fat bank accounts, of offending and slandering, because it was the incessant voice of the people of Nicaragua who after 23 years of revolutionary struggle in the hills, and not the Managua hills, a suburb exclusively for the bourgeois, but on Hill No 155, (Ospave) hill, (Chilande), (Yaos), (Guasiala), (Villa de Pancasan), (Casagua), (Potaguan), (Las Rojas), (Capiro) hills, and all over Nicaragua. I didn't fight in Nicaragua to have the commanders of the revolution move to the Managua hills or to have the commanders of the revolution show off their power. I fought side by side with the people, I fought side by side with the heroes and with today's martyrs so that, from the seat of power the revolutionaries could make a revolution. Today, disappointed by treason and disgrace, I denounce, before the people of Nicaragua, the disgrace experienced today in Nicaragua.

I have not become Reagan's voice. I have become the voice of the Miskitos, Sumos, Ramas, the voice of the peasants of the Nicaraguan mountains, of the peasants outside Managua, the voice of the market peddlers, of the workers, the proletariat. I have become the voice that today is silenced by the state security's terror.

An invasion concerns me but not because I am afraid to die. Life means nothing to me: I already lost it. I care for the lives of the hundreds, thousands, 250,000, 300,000 Nicaraguans who could die in an imperialist aggression. Those people living in the cities and ports, all destroyed. I am concerned for the future of the revolution.

I spent so much time telling the commanders of the revolution to check their steps, not to give imperialism a reason to invade us, not to give imperialism a reason to justify, before the world, an act of aggression.

This always concerned me because of Che's words which I will quote from a book published in Cuba. On the last page of this book printed in September 1969, year of the decisive effort, in the 01 production unit, (Edgardo Sanchez) book institute, Havana, Cuba, page 462, we read the following: but the battles will continue. To what extent of tension? To what extent of open battle? To what depth? I am not a prophet; I cannot tell. All my hopes and my dreams are that it will not be to the extremes. If it goes to the extremes then, your actions or my actions will really not be of much importance in the final instance; but if it does not, and we are willing not only with hopes but struggling for it not to be, then imperialism can be held in check and its aggression can be decreased, as Nikita said.

Because the elephant is strong even when the tiger remains a tiger. Then, your task acquires importance, learning what there is to learn, what the enemy plans, and revealing the feelings of the people.

This is how Che felt, and how he talked. Che was not afraid of an invasion, but he knew his responsibility and as a leader he did not play with the lives of his people, the brother people of Cuba.

PASTORA TAKING STRICT SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

PA251840 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1947 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora Gomez former Nicaraguan deputy defense minister, is very active in Costa Rica, where he has surrounded himself with strict security. Sources from the Public Security Ministry reported that Commander Cero, who a few days ago severed relations with the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, left last Thursday for the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica.

The same sources did not give the former Sandinist leader's exact destination. It was said that he had left for Barra del Colorado and that then he took a canal to Puerto Moin, Limon Province.

It was also reported that Pastora Gomez had participated in a secret meeting held near the Supreme Court of Justice in this capital. His bodyguards remained on the lookout. Meanwhile, it was learned that Pastora Gomez does not stay at home for more than a day and "does not sleep two nights in the same house," a person close to the guerrilla leader reports.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON GIVES SPEECH AT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA231515 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Speech by Major Roberto d'Aubuisson following election of the Constituent Assembly's board of directors -- live]

[Text] Today, 22 April 1982, El Salvador has returned to legal state. First of all, wholeheartedly and with the faith that encourages us, I would like to ask the patron of El Salvador, the savior of the world, to enlighten and guide us in leading our country on the path of peace, work, unity, justice and development.

Salvadorans, 28 March [Day of Constituent Assembly Elections] has not ended and should never end. I ask you, good Salvadorans, to maintain the civic spirit demonstrated on that day. The task of recovering the country will not be a task only for the honorable Constituent Assembly or for the government; it will be the task of all Salvadorans. The political parties, unions -- all the sectors of our society -- the churches, the armed forces and all active forces of our country must patriotically join in this task for a speedy recovery of our country.

I want to remind you that one of the tasks that we, as men and women, have undertaken on this earth is to leave a better world and I assure you we will achieve this.

People of El Salvador, the social and economic reforms that were begun on 15 October for the welfare of the people and that for reasons that can no longer be criticized or discussed were not accomplished, will be promoted with technique, speed and social dynamics by this government of recovery which is beginning. These fruits of social and economic welfare will soon be enjoyed by our people and our country.

I also wish to make clear that the democratization process will continue at a rate considered satisfactory by the people of El Salvador. At the same time, I make a patriotic request to all our people who, with courage and civic fervor cast their votes to defeat the destructive bullets of those who do not believe in freedom and to leave behind revenge, opportunism and all that could generate violence now that we have started to walk the path of representative democracy, of freedom and rights for man, and of economic and social recovery. It is essential that we put every effort into the social and economic development as well as to guarantee human rights and achieve, step by step, the desired tranquillity we have lost.

I also appeal for prudence from the subversive organizations and ask them to stop destroying and bleeding our fatherland. Please understand that you are being used by forces that are enemies of freedom and that on 28 March the people of El Salvador said no to you. I know that you have a conscience; make use of it. We will make this task easier for you so that you may rejoin your family and incorporate into productive life.

In conclusion, in the name of the true people of El Salvador, I wish to give recognition to the armed forces which carried out its duty in successfully guaranteeing the electoral process. This commits all Salvadorans to making an effort in the recovery of our country. We have the obligation of supporting the sacrifice for the sake of peace made by our soldiers and for which we voted.

Finally, we thank all Salvadorans for the interest and support they have offered in the installation of this constitutional assembly as well as to all the honorable ambassadors and delegations accredited in our country for their support and the support of their governments in our electoral process.

Salvadorans, we will work to carry out your sovereign will for the people and by the people. We are open to dialogue and to negotiations in all those situations that require the decision and direct participation of all sectors of our country. The moral debt that today is ours as representatives of the Salvadoran people does not intimidate us. We will, in a democratic manner, face any situation that will be of national interest.

Greetings to all the friendly nations and peoples. El Salvador has triumphed. We have won the ideological struggle and the struggle of El Salvador is the struggle of America and the free world.

I began by asking our patron for guidance and want to end by asking all of you to pray for our country. God bless El Salvador, and may we help to save it. Hurrah for El Salvador. [applause]

Holds News Conference

PA250418 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 24 Apr 82

[News conference with Major Roberto d'Aubuisson at the legislative assembly building in San Salvador -- date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] Practically. This is a formal and solemn step of the Constituent Assembly process.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes. Tentatively, the agenda of the protocol commission meeting is the entrance of the Constituent Assembly members; roll call; the entrance of the honorable supreme court of justice; the entrance of the revolutionary government junta; the opening of the session by the president of the Constituent Assembly; the presentation of the national flag; the playing of the national anthem, followed by a message from the president of the Constituent Assembly.

[Question] Can you give us any advance information on the message that you will be delivering?

[Answer] I don't know if you heard yesterday's brief message. I will expand on that, especially on the subject of maintaining what we have always wanted, national unity. Anything else, gentlemen?

[Question] Do you think that the noncooperation or lack of understanding between the political parties will continue? For example, I was told by some persons from the Christian Democratic Party, the PDC, that the PDC was not at yesterday's session and that the directorate that was elected was based on a majority and not on a consensus. I would like to know if this is going to continue and if you can continue to function. Could you run into some problem at any moment if there is no unanimity or something like it?

[Answer] Problems, no. But it is possible that there could be a change in this situation. That is, we are still in the phase of waiting to reach a consensus on the appointment of the president of the republic.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Each branch of the state has specific functions. We in the Constituent Assembly have the mission of drafting the country's political constitution. The provisional government with its cabinet has executive functions for the purpose of leading the country. The Supreme Court of Justice also has specific functions.

[Question] Which branch will have more power? Who will have the final word if there is a conflict between two branches?

[Answer] Look. Let's not start with a negative speculation on conflicts. In all the democratic countries of the world, the supreme power is the legislative assembly. The executive branch is the top ruling organization. The process of a democratic government consists of the interrelationship among the three branches, and the branches' support of this interrelationship.

[Question] We are going to see the birth of a tradition in which the legislative branch will have power during the transition...

[Answer] It is just that the way you put it...perhaps...no, you did not understand what I said.

[Question] There is much talk about a power vacuum here in El Salvador and for this reason, you elected an assembly directorate and we will also elect a provisional government. I want to know if there is a power struggle or if there are discussions on that.

[Answer] There is not. We have just taken a first step in line with standard procedures for establishing a constituent assembly. It has already been established with its board of directors. The executive functions are being handled now by the government junta.

[Question] How is the present government junta going to end?

[Answer] It will end when the future provisional government and president are chosen and sworn in.

[Question] Excuse me, Major, the word consensus [words indistinct] on the part of ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance]. I would like to know if ARENA has approved the formulas that have been proposed by other parties.

[Answer] We have never been opposed to having a president who enjoys the support of all of the political groups. When have you heard me say that we don't agree with that?

[Question] Previously, the position of ARENA was that the negotiations should result in the selection of a president who would represent ARENA's interests. The PDC supported the selection of an independent man, in keeping with the consensus. Now, this has come up...

[Answer] No. Consensus does not mean that the person is independent, but that regardless of who the person is, he has the approval of the most important parties. That is consensus.

[Question] How many names have been mentioned as candidates for provisional president?

[Answer] I believe that the parties have negotiated this. We at the assembly don't know about that.

[Question] On what day will these names be revealed?

[Answer] I hope that Monday, following the opening session, in the afternoon, will be dedicated specifically to that.

[Question] How do you characterize the role of the U.S. Government in this process.

[Answer] I think that it has played a good role. Contrary to what some who ask more direct questions have tried to make the world believe, the United States has not pressured us at all. The United States has always been prudent and has maintained ties with us because they are aware of the political problems in El Salvador. The present administration is ably struggling to maintain aid and support for El Salvador. You know that there is a good amount of opposition to this aid. We cannot say, in any respect, that it has intervened or that it is exercising pressure. This has been the posture of Ambassador Hinton and the Reagan administration.

[Question] Will martial law be imposed on the country again? Do you, as president of the Constituent Assembly, know anything about this?

[Answer] Right now we don't have any proposal on reinstating martial law. Such a proposal would have to be made at a plenary meeting and arguments must be presented to justify the proposal. It is up to the plenary meeting to decide on that.

[Question] The junta will no longer be able to issue a decree in that regard?

[Answer] No. The junta would have to propose it to the Constituent Assembly.

[Question] What will be the first bills on which the Constituent Assembly will work? The first bills to be discussed during a plenary meeting?

[Answer] This will have to be decided on by all of the deputies and not by us. We can make a proposal to see how we are going to face action programs in the Constituent Assembly. To this we have to start appointing commissions. Logically, the one that will have priority attention is the legislative and constitutional points commission, because the major objective of the Constituent Assembly is to draft a constitution. We will see what other priorities exist and cooperate with the executive branch as much as possible for the economic development of the country.

CHURCH CONCERNED WITH RIGHTWING HOLD ON ASSEMBLY

PA260304 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2126 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 25 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The acting archbishop of El Salvador expressed his deep concern today over the fact that rightwingers gained control of the principal posts in the Constituent Assembly last week.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas said that "it is very worrisome" that on Thursday the recently elected assembly chose only rightwingers to "monopolize" its administrative posts.

In his Sunday homily, the archbishop said that these facts have "diminished the happiness" of the Salvadoran people, who voted in the 28 March elections despite guerrilla attacks. He added that there is increasing concern over future steps to be taken by the assembly, when it eventually finds itself under conservative pressure, perhaps intended to suppress the economic and social reforms that have been implemented in the last 2 years.

The archbishop warned that the church will come out in defense of the people's interests "by denouncing any action against the reforms" which, he said, "should continue to be strengthened." The reforms, supported by Washington, were introduced by the civilian-military government junta as a way of eroding support for the guerrillas, who are seeking to overthrow the government in an undeclared civil war that has claimed more than 30,000 victims in the past few years.

CITIZENS COMMENT ON 'PUTSCH' AGAINST ASSEMBLY

PA252217 San SALVADOR EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] According to several citizens who attended the Constituent Assembly's installation ceremony, "the sovereign will that was expressed by the Salvadoran people at the polls on 28 March is being mocked by the putsch that was staged against the Constituent Assembly."

According to them, "the fact that the people's sovereign will has been trampled in this manner by those who attempt to impose on the Constituent Assembly a government formula that in no way reflects the determination that the people made during the massive 28 March voter turnout has elicited amazement and aversion."

The citizens added that "the unexpected" imposition of a president and vice president of the republic is a flagrant abuse of the negotiations that the political parties had been conducting to create the structure of the transitory government that would be in charge of the initial reorganization of the national life. Furthermore, the citizens said that those sponsoring the putsch, and the foreign interference behind it, have lost all sense of rationality and are placing our country in the hands of those who are celebrating the mistakes that are inherent in the nearsightedness or certain ambitious politicians.

DIARIO LATINO VIEWS U.S. 'POLITICAL MEDDLING'

PA252246 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 23 Apr 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Have We or Haven't We Achieved Political Maturity?"]

[Excerpts] Something very strange is happening in our political life. This strangeness stems from certain foreign political interference in the progress of our political and administrative reconstruction, as if we were still immature in our handling of such matters. This is not the case: In our view, El Salvador has already come of age. El Salvador can advance along whichever path it regards as most suitable and its decisions should be respected.

El Salvador's conduct should not be subject to the will of a few U.S. senators or U.S. congressional representatives. El Salvador -- you must understand what we are saying -- is accomplishing something that is very good for the United States and the effects of which are already tangible. The Salvadoran people's important action has rekindled faith in the democratic system among many Latin American peoples and it has strengthened their determination to struggle....

What we are saying is that whatever the United States can give us in the form of cooperation, rather than in the form of a gift, must be accepted as U.S. acknowledgement of El Salvador's accomplishment. It is no secret that the battle that has been waged here is not merely of local interest, but also of international interest. This is an impressive accomplishment. This battle was waged, and we think has been won, by two elements: The armed forces and the people. No one else can claim credit for this glorious victory. Let us hope that it is viewed in this respect by the representatives of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. Congress, and Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig.

GUERRILLAS DESTROY BRIDGE; TRAFFIC DISRUPTED

PA251248 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0245 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Military sources reported today that the leftwing guerrillas who are trying to overthrow the civilian-military government junta sabotaged a bridge along the coastal highway yesterday. Traffic to the cities in south-eastern El Salvador was blocked. The guerrillas damaged a bridge located 92 km east of here, that links the capital with the cities in Jiquilisco Bay, the sources added. That region is considered strategic by the army, which claims that the guerrillas use it often to unload weapons which are sent to them from the Soviet bloc.

In other armed actions, the guerrillas clashed yesterday with police troops in Sabanetas, a rural township located 20 km from the capital, police sources indicated. Sabanetas is in the province of Morazan, one of the areas most affected by the civil war which has claimed more than 30,000 lives in the past 2 and 1/2 years.

CITIES REPORTEDLY UNDER TERRORIST PRESSURE

PA260222 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The cities of San Martin and Suchitoto have been under terrorist pressure for the last 24 hours, according to military sources. The attacks on these cities have reportedly been carried out by some 300-500 terrorists, whose base is at Guazapa volcano. About 13 days ago they ambushed a military convoy in El Salitre Canton, San Jose Guayabal, some 20 km east of the capital.

From that point on, the terrorists' attacks have reportedly continued in various areas near San Jose Guayabal. Both San Martin, which is 18 km from San Salvador, and Suchitoto, 40 km north of the capital have been affected. The terrorists, it was added, are also again resorting to the destruction of Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission towers. Early on Friday they blew up a tower and left San Martin, Ilopango, and part of San Salvador without power. The explosion occurred near Apopa, which is another terrorist target, it was noted.

Yesterday, at noon, several trucks carrying troops were headed east on Army Boulevard (San Salvador). Some Ilopango residents assume that these troops were headed for San Jose Guayabal, San Martin and Suchitoto, where the situation is desperate because of the constant terrorist attacks. According to military sources, the terrorists may again have seized positions in Guazapa volcano, in order to make incursions into the three places noted above.

GUATEMALAJUNTA MEMBER URGES PASTORA TO FIGHT ELSEWHERE

PA252105 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- "If Eden Pastora comes to Guatemala, the people and the army together will fight against him," government junta member Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad said today. Maldonado Schaad was commenting on a Guatemalan newspaper item which said that Eden Pastora, known as "Commander Cero," was active for some time in Guatemala with the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA.

The Guatemalan daily published an interview which Pastora gave to a Mexican paper. In the interview, Pastora said that he had been an active participant in ORPA. Pastora added that he was expelled from ORPA because the Sandinists had assured the Guatemalan guerrilla group that Pastora "was planning a counterrevolutionary movement."

Maldonado Schaad said the new Guatemalan Government had no proof that Pastora had been an active OPRA member. He added, however, that if Pastora comes to Guatemala, the army and the people would fight against him. The government leader said, "Let Commander Cero go solve his problems in Nicaragua and leave us Guatemalans alone."

ARMY DISCOVERS EVIDENCE OF ELECTORAL FRAUD

PA260051 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2146 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Army last night discovered a clandestine printing press owned by former government minister Donaldo Alvarez. The printing press had been used to print forged ballots and to print propaganda for the official candidate in the last election. Official sources announced today that the printing press, which cost \$400,000, was purchased with state funds. Invoices confirming this, all made out in the name of former minister Alvarez, were found in a house.

It has been established that the printing press was used to forge a large number of electoral ballots and propaganda flyers for official candidate Gen Angel Anibal Guevara, at a cost of \$2 million. Also found in the printing press were propaganda materials for Alvarez, as well as pictures of former congress president Jorge Bonilla and of Jose Trinidad Ucles, all of them members of the Democratic Institutional Party, PID, which supported the previous regime.

Alvarez, who was also director of the PID, left the country a few days before the 23 March coup that ousted Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia. Since then, the former minister has been in Miami with his family. PID leader Ucles, for his party, sought asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in this capital.

ARMY REPORTS 40 SUBVERSIVES KILLED IN CLASHES

PA250000 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 17 Apr 82 pp 8, 63

[Excerpts] The army's public relations office has reported that at least 30 subversives died in two clashes on 15 April in Chimaltenango and Solola. The armed forces bulletin states: "On the afternoon of 15 April, military units clashed with a subversive group that was trying to set fire to the village of Pujujil, Concepcion municipality, Solova Department, thirty rebels were killed.

"The patrol searched the area of the clash and found large quantities of food, medicine, and subversive propaganda materials hidden at 53 different locations.

"The rebels were moving on Pujujil for the apparent purpose of committing a massacre similar to those that they have carried out in other areas of the country's western region. However, they were discovered and destroyed by the military units, with the cooperation of neighbors who were organized in civil defense patrols. "Military patrols control and protect the towns of this region for the benefit of the residents, who are constantly threatened by subversion. Subversive elements cannot find support, especially in the form of food supplies."

Concerning another clash, an armed forces bulletin states: "The residents of the village of Agua Caliente, San Jose Poaquil, Chimaltenango Department, were criminally attacked by a large group of subversives on 16 April. The attackers destroyed homes and murdered several townspeople. The terrorists used hand grenades and automatic weapons against the defenseless population. It is feared that the terrorists may have caused a large number of victims.

"As soon as the army was notified of the subversive attack, troops were flown in by helicopter. The rebels were found and attacked near the village of Santa Apolonia. Several subversives died. Attacks such as the ones that have been reported are part of the activities that subversive groups carry out against the towns in the western plateau. These towns have refused to support and cooperate with the subversives. In particular, these towns have refused to supply the subversives with food. As soon as the searches and the investigative operations in these towns reveal more information, the armed forces will provide additional information to supplement this bulletin."

REBEL GROUP CLAIMS MILITARY OFFENSIVE IMMINENT

PA252116 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 23 Apr (AFP) -- The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG), a group comprised of the main Guatemalan rebel organizations, charged here today that soldiers "disguised as peasant militiamen" are about to launch a military offensive against the populace of Huehuetenango.

"Following the criminal genocide and scorched-earth policy of the previous government of Romeo Lucas, the present junta, which is assisted by Israeli and Argentine experts, is preparing to carry out a counterinsurgency operation in Huehuetenango. The military men are dressing in civilian clothes in order to disguise their responsibility," read the charges released in San Jose. "This is how the La Virgen ranch, Chimaltenango and Simelchuc massacres were carried out. The Alta Verapaz massacre, following the 23 March coup, was also carried out by military personnel wearing civilian clothes," the URNG adds.

"On that particular occasion, the army's antiguerrilla troops were dressed as peasants and each wore a blue neckerchief so that they could recognize each other," the URNG says. In conclusion, the guerrilla communique said: "From now on, we hold the junta and its army responsible for any killings of the civilian population of Huehuetenango. We call on the patriotic military men not to obey orders to massacre the people."

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA TO MEET WITH D'ESCOTO IN MANAGUA

PA231915 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] [Foreign Minister] Edardo Paz Barnica has received an invitation from the Nicaraguan foreign minister to visit Managua in order to discuss a number of topics of mutual interest, including the possibility of holding a meeting of foreign ministers of Central America to seek a solution to the area's problems.

Minister Paz Barnica said in this connection: [Begin recording] The Nicaraguan foreign minister visited Tegucigalpa in response to an invitation from the Honduran foreign minister and based on the peace initiative which was put forth on 23 March 1982 by the constitutional and democratic government of President Suazo Cordova to internationalize peace.

We discussed with the Nicaraguan foreign minister the six-point Honduran peace initiative, which is already known to you and to the local and international public. Furthermore, Foreign Minister d'Escoto said he feels that the Nicaraguan Government believes that the Honduran initiative is a significant element toward solving Central America's problems.

We also discussed matters of mutual interest, always within the context of the Honduran initiative, (?which provides for) a meeting of senior military officers of the two countries [words indistinct] will be held as soon as possible. However, as foreign minister, I must first report this to the president, who will take the appropriate steps to convene the meeting as soon as possible, since ours is a constitutional regime with a chain of command we must respect.

We also agreed to meet again with Foreign Minister d'Escoto. He has extended to me an invitation to go to Managua to continue reviewing these problems and to discuss the possibility of holding a regional meeting of foreign ministers, since the Honduran proposal is an overall proposal of a regional nature. The possibility -- which is not just a possibility -- of maintaining a [word indistinct] and permanent channel of communication to prevent further problems, would also be discussed.

We also agreed to normalize diplomatic relations. It was the Nicaraguan Government which recalled its ambassador a few weeks ago -- in an unexpected way, we might say. We did the same, but this was for consultations and was not done unexpectedly. This situation will be resolved in the next few days, that is, next week. I think that holding this dialogue, this exchange of views, and establishing the circumstances and facts I have mentioned to you were a positive result from our meeting with the Nicaraguan foreign minister. [end recording]

COMMANDOS DEMAND EXPULSION OF U.S. ADVISERS

PA232221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1631 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, five small bombs were detonated in several public places in downtown Tegucigalpa. The bombs' explosions released many propaganda pamphlets. The propaganda is from the Lorenzo Zelaya (Cinchonero) commando unit of the People's Revolutionary Forces that claimed credit at the beginning of the week for the explosion of a powerful bomb in front of the Argentine Embassy. The pamphlets urge the government to stop political repression against nationals and foreigners, to release persons who have been under arrest for months, to investigate the disappearance of others, and to expel U.S., Argentine and Chilean advisers from the country.

According to the commando unit, there are more than 90 U.S. advisers and their families in the country, and there are 50 Argentine and Chilean military men who live in Honduran army camps. The pamphlets also accuse the government of negotiating with the United States to construct U.S. military bases in Honduras and of permitting U.S. warships in Honduran territorial waters and of tolerating the operations of Somozist bands and the Salvadoran Army [in Honduran territory].

NICARAGUAGOVERNMENT WANTS 'HIGHEST LEVEL' U.S. TALKS

PA241353 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Nicaraguan diplomats at the United Nations said yesterday that the United States intends to turn the dialogue with Nicaragua into talks among ambassadors.

Nicaragua yesterday expressed its concern over the U.S. Government's apparent intention of substituting dialogue at the highest levels between the two countries for talks among ambassadors. Nicaraguan Ambassador Javier Chamorro sent a letter to the UN Security Council President (Kamanda Wa Kamanda) in which he says that the Managua government is concerned over the critical situation in the relations with the United States and adds that the United States apparently intends to substitute a dialogue at the highest levels, as agreed on in the talks between Alexander Haig and Jorge Castaneda, for one among ambassadors, not only to set the date for the beginning of the talks but also for the important discussion of the points of discrepancy. He added that this is not the kind of dialogue that the Nicaraguan Government wants. For this reason, on 20 April, Nicaragua sent a message to the United State insisting on the importance of starting a dialogue at the highest levels.

Ramírez Urges Talks

PA250129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2238 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Managua, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua will "insist" on holding negotiations with the United States, but at a "very high level," Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction stated today shortly before leaving for Spain. Ramirez Mercado is heading a delegation made up of several ministers and officials. The delegation will tour seven Western European countries in 20 days.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said Thursday that at the moment the U.S. Government "does not have plans" to initiate negotiations on bilateral relations with the Nicaraguan Government. In a note to the presidency of the UN Security Council, Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, charged that the Reagan administration is trying to initiate negotiations with Nicaragua, but at the ambassadorial level.

When ACAN-EFE asked Ramirez to comment on what the U.S. State Department spokesman had said, the Nicaraguan Government leader responded: "We do not want to express any opinions on that. We continue to make efforts for peace. We insist that the United States accept to engage in a round of high-level negotiations and we hope that this will be achieved soon."

AMBASSADOR WILL RETURN TO TEGUCIGALPA

PA242305 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Sources close to the Foreign Ministry have said that Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras will return to Tegucigalpa in the next few days. Guillermo Suarez Rivas arrived in Managua on 21 March after he was recalled by the Foreign Ministry following the abuse to which Nicaraguan diplomat Francisco Javier Hurtado was subjected at the Toncontin International Airport in Tegucigalpa. At that time, Javier Hurtado was arrested by Honduran police officers when he was leaving for Nicaragua. He remained under arrest for 4 hours.

The sources also said that the Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, Roberto Perdomo Paredes, will probably return to Managua. Perdomo Paredes has been in Tegucigalpa for the past 20 days since being recalled by his government. The sources added that the return of the ambassadors apparently resulted from the 21 April talks between Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica in Tegucigalpa.

BARRICADA SEES GAINS FROM TALKS WITH HONDURAS

PA252256 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Editorial published by BARRICADA on 23 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] Honduran Reply, a Good Sign

The agreement that was made public on Wednesday by the Honduran foreign minister that his government is willing to participate in a meeting of army chiefs, that Nicaragua has requested on several occasions, is a positive statement. However, the real outcome of the meeting would depend on the attitude taken by the Honduran Government within the next few days. The statement is positive because it shows that the Honduran foreign minister is willing to cooperate in the convocation of such a meeting.

For Nicaragua, this meeting is the starting point that could lead to closer relations between the two countries and to the removal of the tensions that are produced by the frequent attacks on our country by counterrevolutionary groups that use Honduran territory as their base for aggression. However, our responsibility to our people and past experiences make us wary of harboring false illusions on the results of this statement. We cannot assume that the meeting will not be held, because it is a positive answer. But we will wait and see if the meeting becomes a reality.

The important factor is that there is a verbal agreement the Honduran foreign minister and for us there is no obstacle that would delay this meeting between the military chiefs. On the contrary, we need this meeting to decrease tension in the border area. This tension affects not only our two peoples, but also the stability of the Central American region.

We must recall that this meeting is part of the forgotten Guasaule agreement, and for a long time Nicaragua has requested that this agreement be kept. Also, this would open the path for advancement toward substantial agreements such as joint patrolling of the border area; the conclusion of nonaggression agreements and the dismantling of Somozist counter-revolutionary camps that are also a threat for the internal security of the people and Government of Honduras.

The attempt to solve these bilateral problems is a specific way of contributing to peace in Central America; peace without intervention, peace that will lead to the unity of the Central American peoples and to facing together our common problems. These are our aspirations and we hope that Suazo Cordova's government will share them.

D'ESCOTO SUPPORTS ARGENTINA ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PA231730 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] In reiterating the position of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government regarding the British-Argentine conflict over the South Atlantic archipelago, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman stated that Nicaragua supports the Argentine Government's claim concerning its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. We feel, he added, that it is a territory that was illegally occupied by the British; therefore, we recognize it as sovereign Argentine territory.

We deplore that the many efforts that Argentina has made to get its sovereignty over the Malvinas recognized have not had the expected results and that Argentina had to resort to the use of force. Argentine troops occupied the Malvinas, Georgia and South Sandwich Islands in the southern Atlantic region in April, putting an end to a British occupation that has lasted almost 150 years and a claim that is over 50 years old.

Here we have the foreign minister's statements: [Begin recording] We support the Argentine claim regarding its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. We feel that it is an Argentine territory illegally occupied by the British. We recognize it as a sovereign Argentine territory. We also deplore that the many efforts that Argentina made over a long period to have its sovereignty recognized did not have the expected results and that Argentina had to resort to the measures it implemented. We have issued an appeal to both sides, however, to not take measures that can only make the situation worse.

We feel that the intimidating measures that the United Kingdom has adopted are completely incorrect. In addition, these measures are not only intimidating because one [words indistinct] fleets are not there just to sow fear. In other words, we are very concerned about the overall situation and we recognize Argentina's right to convoke the OAS consultative organ to explain its situation. [end recording]

In commenting the Nicaraguan position on the Malvinas issue, D'Escoto Brockman said that the government is studying the possibility of attending the meeting convoked by Argentina to discuss the invoking of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty to be held in Washington on Monday.

BORGE REFUTES RUMORS OF BEING WOUNDED IN ATTACK

PA242323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2247 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Managua, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge denied today, Saturday, rumors about an attempt against his life. Borge appeared before national and foreign newsmen at Managua's Sandino Airport. The rumors, which were propagated abroad, said that Borge had been wounded in an attack and that he had required hospitalization in Cuba.

"It is imperialism that is mortally wounded," Commander Borge stated at the airport. Borge was at the airport to bid farewell to Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, who left for Spain heading a delegation that will tour seven West European countries. "I never felt better than I do now," Borge added.

Responding to questions by newsmen, Borge noted that persons opposed to the Sandinist regime are forming a government in exile. Borge did not specify any names in particular and promised that more official details will be available this coming week. Alfonso Robelo, Adan Fletes, and Alvaro Jerez, leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, recently left Managua on a trip abroad and have not yet returned.

Borge Interview

PA251300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1845 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Telephone interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge: "a short time ago;" place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Borge] It is being said in Costa Rica, and probably in other countries as well, that I am wounded. This rumor is also circulating in Nicaragua's interior. I was saying to you that I am not wounded. Maybe wounded with love for my people, yes. But it is imperialism and the past who are mortally wounded.

Tell our many friends in that country that we are fine, that there is no problem. This has just been a rumor aimed at creating confusion. This is part of the campaign, of the so-called fancy work of some cheap traitors.

[Question] Commander Borge, why do you think that these rumors are circulating in Nicaragua and abroad?

[Answer] That's what I have been explaining to you. These are rumors. I am going to tell you some of the rumors circulating in Nicaragua. They say that Lake Asososca's level is dropping because we are sending the water to Cuba. They say that we have drafted a special law aimed at executing peasants when they become 30 years old. Although these rumors seem incredible and absurd, they are spread in an attempt to penetrate the minds of the most backward sectors of the population.

At other levels, in other less backward social sectors, from the cultural point of view, the rumors are of a different nature. Different types of rumor are directed at the various social sectors. These rumors are part of the destabilization program against our people and our revolution.

[Question] Commander Borge, following the statements that were made in San Jose by former Sandinist leader Eden Pastora, what harm do you think has been done to the revolution that you direct?

[Answer] From the point of view of the people, none. That is, to a certain extent we are surprised by the high degrees of rejection that the statements made by the individual you call a former Sandinist provoked in Nicaragua. It is possible that these statements provoked confusion abroad. In this sense we can say that some harm was done to Nicaragua because [words indistinct] United States, seriously affected by the statements made by this former Sandinist because the United States have used these statements to block or delay negotiations with Nicaragua.

Likewise, Latin American organizations have of course, been confused by the statements. I do think that Pastora has harmed Nicaragua.

[Question] Has there been any support for Eden Pastora's position among the people, or has unity around the Sandinist government prevailed?

[Answer] I was telling you that we have been surprised and not surprised because we were expecting an outcry against Pastora. Nevertheless, the level of the people's rejection and their demonstrations in Nicaragua in reaction to this problem have been more than we had anticipated. This has served to reaffirm the revolutionary qualities of our people.

Sometimes one gets into a situation of not fully appreciating and trusting the people. We do trust the people. But our expectations were surpassed because the demonstrations of rejection have been extraordinary and exceptional. They have been spontaneous, large and of great quality.

[Question] What about the people's trust in the government?

[Answer] This is what I mean. The rejection of such statements demonstrates the people's trust.

I think that the Pastora case has served to reaffirm our faith in the people. It has also been an important lesson for all of us because it has served to reaffirm our humbleless, our modesty, our revolutionary spirit. That is, if we had been egoistic and individualistic in mind and attitude, then Pastora's statements and behavior has served to completely eliminate and individualistic deviation that could have arisen in Nicaragua.

I want to take advantage of this occasion to greet the extraordinary, generous and noble people of Costa Rica.

[Question] Thank you, commander.